Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME 21.] WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1820. [NUMBER 1557.

Proclamation.

Bombay } BY Virtue of a Precept to me di-
to wit. } rected, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Friday the Fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 20th day of March 1820.

HENRY GRAY,
SHERIFF.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following para of the Honorable Court's letter dated the 1st of September 1819.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Public Department dated the 1st of Sept. 1819.

PARAS 23.—The Proprietor of a NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER called "THE CORRESPONDENT FOR INDIA" having made application for the same indulgence in respect to that publication which was granted to the Proprietors of THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES as communicated to you in our dispatch dated the 4th February 1818, We have thought right to comply with his request and we accordingly direct that the Correspondent may be allowed to pass free of Postage though the Company's Territories for the period of twelve months.

Published by Order of the Honorable the Gov. in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Elephants or Camels are admitted, under any pretence whatever, into the Island of Bombay.

J. D. DEVITRE,
W. ERSKINE,
Magistrates of Police.

BOMBAY
18th March 1820.

THE SHIP
Mulgrave Castle,

WILL Sail positively for England on the 21st of April; has good Accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to *Ralph* at the Office of Messrs. [illegible], *Crawford & Co.*

Bombay, March 29.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of The Reverend *Richard Charles Jackson* late a Chaplain in the Service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Bombay Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Arabella Jackson*, the Widow of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTER.

Bombay, April 5.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration in the Goods of *Edward Rule*, late a Lieutenant in the Hon'ble East India Company's Military Service on their Madras Establishment deceased, may be granted to *Rodney Kempt* of Bombay Merchant a Creditor of the said deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.

GRANT,
PROCTER.

Bombay, April 5.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
TO BE SOLD
On Monday next the 10th Instant,
At 4 o'Clock in the Evening,
ON
BOMBAY GREEN,

ABOUT Ten (10) Tons of English Steel, imported per Ship Lonach, Captain *Driscoll*, from London; on Account of the Manufacturer.

Bombay, April 5.

FOR LONDON
TO TOUCH AT THE ISLE OF FRANCE
The fast sailing Ship
Orpheus,
HENRY MILNE Commander,
BURTHEN 450

HAS excellent accomodations for passengers, and will positively sail the 12th of this month. For freight or passage apply to HORMASJEE BOMANJEE, or to CAPT. MILNE on board.

Bombay, 5th April 1820.

New Publications
FOR SALE
On Commission.
Mr. ANDERSON,
HAS RECEIVED PER SHIP
TRAVELLER,
Captain Hutcheson
THE FOLLOWING
viz.

ASIATIC Journals and Monthly Register, for British India & its dependencies, for the Month of November 1819. Boyer's Royal Dictionary Abridged bound and lettered;—History of the Revolution of Caraccas, Stamma on Chess, late Edition; Sketches of the Country, Character and Costumes in Portugal and Spain, with numerous coloured Plates; a further supply of the East India Directory, a Copy of the Family Bible containing the Sacred Text of the Old and New Testament, with the Apocrypha, collected from the Bible of Doctor Dodd, and other Eminent Divines in 2 Volumes; Army List for November. Several copies of Revenge a Tragedy by Major Parlby, all of which may be had on application at Mr. ANDERSON'S OFFICE.

Together with various other Publications.

Bombay, April 5.

CALCUTTA.

Diamond Lottery,
ON COMMISSION.

It is proposed to dispose of the following
SUPERB AND VALUABLE
DIAMONDS,
BY LOTTERY,
AGREEABLY TO THE SUBJOINED SCHEME.

Prize.		*Value*
No. 1.	—A beautiful very large brilliant single stone Ring,	5000 0 0
— 2.	—A ditto long square ditto ditto, ...	3800 0 0
— 3.	—A ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, ...	2800 0 0
— 4.	—A ditto Moorish cut ditto ditto, ...	1500 0 0
— 5.	—A ditto oval thick ditto ditto, ...	1300 0 0
— 6.	—A ditto square thick ditto ditto, ...	1100 0 0
— 7.	—A ditto round thick ditto ditto, ...	900 0 0
— 8.	—A ditto smaller light yellow ditto ditto, ...	400 0 0
— 9.	—A large elegant brilliant Maltese Cross, ...	1600 0 0
— 10.	—A pair brilliant single stone Ear rings, with drops,	750 0 0
— 11.	—A pair ditto smaller ditto ditto, ...	650 0 0
— 12.	—A pair ditto round brilliants, for drops, ...	500 0 0
— 13.	—A pair brilliant cluster Ear-rings, drops, ...	500 0 0
— 14.	—A pair brilliant Ear-rings, ...	350 0 0
— 15.	—A pair long square thick ditto, ...	700 0 0
— 16.	—A single stone brilliant Brooch, ...	450 0 0
		22900 0 0
	Charges, ...	2100 0 0
250 Tickets at 100 Rupees each,		Sicca Rupees 25000 0 0

The above valuation of the DIAMONDS is considerably below the prices stated in the original Invoice of them, which is attached to the Scheme, and may be seen with the Gems at,

W. H. Twentyman & Co.'s
JEWELLERS,
TANK-SQUARE,

Tickets signed by Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT, AND COMPANY, to be had at their Office, and at W. H T. and Co.'s where the Lottery will be drawn, under the Superintendence of a Committee of Gentlemen to be chosen from Proprietors of Tickets in Calcutta.

As soon as the Tickets shall have been disposed of, due notice will be given of the time of Drawing.

Should any of the Jewels be disposed of previous to the Drawing the amount of the valuation stated in the Scheme, will be paid by Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT, AND COMPANY, to the holders of the Tickets to which such Prizes may have fallen, ten days after the Drawing.

Tickets in the above Lottery, Signed by Messrs. COLVINS, BAZETT, AND CO. may be had at the Office, of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD AND CO. at Bombay, Rupees 108. each.

THE NEW SHIP SARAH,
CAPT. THACKER.

WILL positively sail for London on or before the 7th of May. She has most excellent Accommodation for Passengers, for which she has been particularly constructed. A plan of her Cabin may be seen at the Office of *Framjee Cawasjee*, and application made to the Commander,

Bombay, April 5.

FOR SALE
at the
Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, April, 5.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.

John Yeates,

WILL SELL BY, PUBLIC

Auction,

THIS DAY,

A FEW Capital Stuffed and Plain Saddles, Buggy Harness, Whips, Girths, &c. Also an Invoice of Gentlemens Europe Hats, a few Articles of Glass Ware, a large Writing Desk &c. &c.

A few pieces Bengal Silk Handkerchiefs, French Claret and French Liqeurs.

At 12 o'Clock will be put up two Saddle Horses.

Apollo House, April 5.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At their Rooms

In Meadow Street.

ON SATURDAY NEXT THE 8TH INSTANT.

THE Effects of the late Captain *John Kiddle*, (late Commanding the Ship Shah Byramgore) consisting of an Excellent Silver Watch Chronometer by Rosskell, a Silver Arched Sextant by Troughton, Several very good Telescopes by Gilbert, Wilson, &c. A small Celestial Globe, a Double Barrel Gun in Case compleat, name J. Probin, a pair of Double Barrel Pistols in Case by Jover; Pocket Pistols, Sabre, Books and Rolls of Excellent Modern Charts by Horsburgh and others, Horsburghs Directory and Memoir of China Seas, Milburns Oriental Commerce, and Various other Excellent Books. A few Articles of Furniture, a small Assortment of China Silver Spoon's and other Plate, nearly new, Various Articles of Glass, and Earthen Ware, a few Lots of Madeira and Lisbon Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c. Also wearing Apparel, Bed and Table Linen, &c. &c.

Bombay, 5th April 1820.

Ferrar & Eduljee.

HAVE for Sale on Commission, a handsome Europe Chariot, with Spare wheels with or without a Pair of Arab Horses, also a handsome Organ, with four Barrells.

Bombay, 5th April 1820.

Lost.

A TIN BOX marked "Captain *Toussaint*" of the CAMBRIDGE, containing various Papers of no use but to the Owner, whoever will bring the same to the Office of Mr. *William Milburn*, shall receive two Hundred Rupees reward. Bombay, April 5.

જાહેરાત ગીરમોચ *

દીનનાં · પતરાંનો · બાકશ · ૧ તેજપર · વાંણ · કેમરીનવાલા · કપતાન · કુશન દનું · નામ · લખેલુંછે * તેબાકશમધે · પર ચુરણ · કાગલ · કિયણીનાં · કામનાંછે * કોઇ · બીનાને · કામનાં · નથી * બાકશને તેકોઇને · તેબાકશ · મલેઆકિઈ · તે · મી ૧૦ ઉલીઅમ · મીલબરતની · આકીશ · મોલા વેતને · ૩૨૦૦) બક્ષીશ · ઇનામ · મલશે *

તા૦ ૫ મી · આપરેલ · શને ૧૮૨૦

FOR THE

ISLE OF FRANCE DIRECT,

WILL Sail in a few days, the Ship *Eliza* Captain *J. G. Frith*. For Freight or Passage apply to *Wm. Milburn Esq.*, or to the Captain, No. 1. Military Square. Bombay, April 5.

આકીશ · જાહેરાતુછે

વાંઇણ · અલીના · કપતાન · આ૦જે૦ ૫ રેચ · વાલું · વાશને · અગર · કોઇને · ઉતારૂ · અથવા · નોકીમાલ · મડાંવોકિઈતો · મી૦ઉલીઅમ · મીલબરતની · આકીશમો અથવા · કિકપતાન · મીલીટારી · ઇશકો કિરમધે · નમબર · ૧ નાં · ઘરમાં · રેકછે તાંકા · જાઇને · ઠીક · કરે *

તા૦ ૫ મી · આપરેલ · ૧૮૨૦

Literary Agency.

Mr. COLEMAN,

CALCUTTA.

BEING *about to return to England at the close of the present year, it is notified that the Books, &c. &c. in the British Gallery, will be disposed of, until the 31st of October next, at a reduction of 25 per cent. from the prices marked in the Catalogues, for ready Money, Hoondies or references for Payment in Calcutta only. —It is most respectfully requested, that remittances may include all incidental Expences of Dawk Banghy, &c. &c., the principal object of the reduction in the prices being to prevent the increase of outstanding accounts.*

Mr. COLEMAN avails himself of this opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to those Gentlemen, who have so liberally patronized him, and begs to add, that it is his intention to establish himself as an Agent in London, to supply Residents in this country with Books, Pamphlets. News-papers, Drawing Materials, Music, Stationery, Maps, Charts, Globes, Nautical, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. &c. which he will undertake to do at 15 per cent. upon the London prices. This per centage will cover the expences of Shipping, Freight, Insurance, duties and all other charges *to Calcutta, where Mr. Coleman's agent will land and forward them agreeable to instructions that he may receive from the parties for whom the respective articles may have been shipped.*

With a view of being enabled to forward periodical and other publications by the earliest possible channels of conveyance, immediately they are issued from the press, Mr. C. will establish Correspondents at both Portsmouth and Deal, so that (as his undivided time and attention will be devoted to his engagements with India only) *works published or arriving in London on one day, may be on board vessels, under dispatch for this country, on the following one.*

From Mr. COLEMAN'S long residence in India, and experience in what is calculated to give satisfaction, united to attention to business in general, and care to select from new publications works of interest and merit, he flatters himself that he shall meet with a continuance of that support which he has, up to the present period, experienced.

The very low terms on which the proposed Ageney will be undertaken, will point out that references for the payment of the bills in London, on the dispatch of the orders, will be requisite. Duplicate bills will be forwarded with the articles.

Mr. COLEMAN will annually, transmit to Gentlemen, who may favor him with their orders, the London Catalogues.

Orders from Gentlemen at the other Presidencies, will be also received and executed on the same terms—with the exception, that it will be necessary that they should name their own agents, to whom their orders may be consigned.

Gentlemen who may be desirous of having their orders executed through Mr. Coleman, will have the goodness to favor him with their names, and he will give them due notice of the period of his departure, that they may be enabled to transmit to him such farther communication as they may wish to make.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23D MARCH, 1820.

LIEUTENANT and Brevet Captain Barclay of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to act as Adjutant to that Corps during the employment of Brevet Captain Stamper as Acting Sub Assistant Commissary in the Northern Division of Guzerat.

Captain Dangerfield of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry is placed at the disposal of Major General Sir John Malcolm K. C. B. & K. L. S.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. D. Fergusson Surgeon of the licensed ship Orpheus as a Sub Assistant Surgeon on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency and to appoint him to the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Teignmouth in the room of Assistant Surgeon Love ordered on shore.

24th March 1820.

The following alterations and promotions are made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

Medical Establishment.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.

Surgeon George Gordon to take rank vice Armstrong deceased,—Date of rank 7th August 1819.

Surgeon Alexander Robertson to take rank vice Cruso deceased,—11th November 1819.

Surgeon Wm. Hall to take rank vice Robertson appointed Superintending Surgeon,—13th Nov. 1819.

Promotion.

Senior Assistant Surgeon J. G. Moyle to be Surgeon on the augmentation of the Honorable Company's Regiment of Artillery.—1st January 1820.

The Governor in Council confirms the Division Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Osborne on the 7th ultimo appointing Captain W. H. Stanley to the charge of the Commissariate department of the Baroda Subsidiary Force.

27th March 18[illegible]

Sub Conductor John Hare is promoted to a Conductor of ordnance vice Fitzroy appointed Troop Quarter Master of Horse Artillery, date of Appointment 1st March 1820.

Major B. Kenneth of the 2d Battalion 3d Regiment Native Infantry is allowed a furlongh to sea on sick Certificate for a period of six Months from the date of his embarkation.

The Honoroble the Governor in Council confirms the detachment Orders issued by Lieutenant Colonel Barclay under date the 3d Instant appointing Lieutenant A. Seymour of the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry to the situation of Adjutant of the Battalion composed of Companies from different Corps in the room of Lieutenant and Adjutant Adamson ordered to return to his duty at Baroda.

With reference to the General Order of the 21st Instant fixing the Horse allowance to all ranks entitled to draw it on this Establishment at (30) thirty Rupees per Mouth from the 1st Instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council directs that the whole of the new rates of staff Pay and allowances to Adjutants as recently fixed by the Honorable Court be adopted from the same date.

The Orders of the 21st Instant is not however to affect the Horse allowance of Cavalry officers who drew (42) forty two Rrpees per mensem in consideration to the nature of their Regimental duties.

Serjeant Egan who is employed in the Military Auditor Generol's Office is appointed to the situation of Conductor in the office vice Dunn deceased.

The Governor in Council is pleased to admit Mr. Wm. Edgar on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency as an acting Assistant Surgeon until the Honorable Court's pleasure be known.

The Governor in Council directs that the amount of all Bills of a contingent nature be expressed in words as well as in figures and that those in which erasures appear be not passed audit in future.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed) F. WARDEN

Chief Sec.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS —March 29. Captain C. Whitehill, 1st Batta. 7th Regt. from Poonah.

Do. 30. Captain George Hunter, Nagpore Auxilary Force, from Ryepoor.

Do. do. Major Carfrae, 3d Madras N. I.

April 1. Lieutenant Dalby, H. M. 47th Regt. from Surat.

Do. do. Sup. Surgeon Sproule, from Poonah.

Do. do. P. Major Yans Agnew, Madras Establishment, from Nagpoor.

Do. 2. Major General Sir W. G. Keir, from Persian Gulph

Do. do. Major E. G. Stannus, Deputy A. General from Persian Gulph.

Do. do. Captain David Wilson, Military Secretary from Ditto.

Do. do. Captain Morse, 7th Regt. from Bancoat.

Do. 3. C. S. A. Gibson, from Satarah.

DEPARTURES.—March 31. Captain J. Barton, M. B. Artillery, P. D. A. to Seroor.

April 3. Captain J. Smith 2d Batta. 11th Regt. to Satarah.

Do. 4. Captain C. Whitehill, 1st | 7th Regt. to Kaira.

Do. do. Lieutenant G. Dumaresque, 1st | 4th Regt. to Brouch.

AN EASTERN VISION.

Translated from Reality!

BY M. E.

But parted by severe decree,
Far different must our fortunes prove,
May thine be Joy ——— enough for me,
To weep and pray for her I love.

LEGEND OF MONTROSE.

"The path of life is dark and dangerous! said a grey headed sage, to his enthusiastic pupil! and in thy journey from the cradle to the grave whether thou shalt trip over crumpling roses, or have thy feet lacerated with thorns, will depend entirely upon the road thou takest and the manner in which thou shalt direct thy course. I have already pointed out to you the dangers and temptations which lie on the roads to Fame, Wealth, Virtue and the many others objects, in the possession of which mankind conceive happiness to be secured. But there is, One Bubble, which I have not explained to thy ardent mind and which it is most necessary thou should'st guard against. This idle pageant of an hour, this airy vision of the Boy, this day-dream of the Maid, this Utopian heaven of the old and young, the ugly and the beautiful is called "WEDLOCK."

It was a sultry evening in the month of June, when wandering leisurely thro' the inviting shades of a small wood situated in the delightful valley of * * * *, my ears were suddenly struck with the sound of a voice, whose mellowed tones, came on the passing gale so soft, so richly deep, that a more enthusiastic imagination, might have taken them for the gentle moanings of a complaining Wood-nymph.

I followed the sound until I approached sufficiently close to hear distinctly every word that was said. The conversation was carried on by the side of a cold clear streamlet, that lazily popled thro the wood, and was almost word for word what I have related above. What cautions, what advice the old man gave, and what were his objections to the married state, it is not my purpose in this paper to tell, the nature of them may be gathered from this concluding sentence, which he spoke with feeling and impressive earnestness. Most men in something cheat their wives! wives gull their husbands! it is the course of wooing! hearing them rise, I saunter'd from the spot and directed my footsteps toward a mangoe tree whose boughs were moss'd with age, and seating myself upon one of its antique roots, I fell into a reverie, caused by the extraordinary discourse I had been listening to, my eyes were fixed upon a small ant hill whose sable inhabitants were hurrying to and fro in bustling haste and industry; while gazing intently on this insect epitome of the busy world methought the whole scene suddenly changed.

In the centre of an extensive plain intersected by many roads and pathways along which a numerou[illegible] all ranks and condi[illegible] beheld a build ing of most[illegible] was of the ch est & purest[illegible], supported by four pill each of whi[illegible], on looking more attentively, to hav[illegible] inscription, on one was inscribed "Virtue," on the second "Love," on the third "Religion" and on the fourth "Obedience." The steeple was lofty and on the summit was a Weathercock. At the Porch stood an Altar and near it a Priest in his canonicals. On the opposite side were many doors for the egress of those who tired of the monotonous life they led within the building were anxious to throw themselves amongst the bustling world without, At each doorway stood a Guardian and by their respective looks and costume I found them to be Affection, Content, Misery, Hatred, Discord, and Indifference. The building was called the

TEMPLE OF MATRIMONY.

Numerous roads led towards it as well as several bye paths, but the principal entrance was an Avenue border'd on each side with lofty flowering shrubs whose luxuriant foliage concealed in part Ravines of frightful depth and breadth. The one on the right hand was denominated the line of Duty, that on the left the line of Propriety, beyond these were the byeways to the Temple, nearly chouked up with thorns and poisonous weeds, whilst a noxious vapour hung over them, which obscured the light and rendered the passage dark gloomy and dangerous, notwithstanding these difficulties, I perceived many figures, males & females, who had leaped the boundaries (in preference to proceeding down the broad Avenue in open day,) dressed in gay and flaunting apparel, who were strugling onwards in spite of the wounds they received and the pain they suffered, but of these scarce two in a million arrived at the Altar the other miserable wretches lay gasping in the dust by the road side, some at the very threshold of the Temple, others who had fallen earlier from fatigue heart-broken and hopeless, were pressed down and received on their agonised bosoms the unpitying tread of infatuated new comers. Oh, God, what a dreadful sight did these paths strewn with the victims of imprudence and impetuosity, afford. My ears were assail d with an indescribable variety of noises, I heard with horror and shuddered at the sounds. They came together, yet hardly distinct. The ebullition of maddening rage, the hysteric laugh of wild expectancy, the agonised scream of miserable disappointment, the loud execration of the tortured, the dull lengthened moan of the infirm and weak, Man's murmured groan. Woman's wild shriek of bitterness, the mingling death-pang of the high-born and the poor, all rose from that spot; my heart bled for the misery I beheld, and turning my eyes to the principal entrance, I endeavoured to trace in the countenances of those who were approaching the Altar, the motives that actuated each in their search for

"WEDDED BLISS"

Pair after pair pressed on the Altar, some were *forced* by the dictates of honour, many proceeded from motives of *convenience* and some *few* in *hopes* of being *happy together*, scarcely two couple, were there from the impulse of Love, tho' many individuals felt that passion, yet when it beamed from the eye of the man it met no corresponding glance from the maid, and when it mantled on the cheek of the woman, a baser passion lurked in the simper of the man. Some I observed almost flew up the Avenue until they came within a few paces of the Altar, when their impetuosity ceased & agitation ensued, many already at the Porch cast their eyes wistfully towards the *prospect* they had *left*, others moved on slowly as if attending a funeral; but in every couple the female, displayed more eagerness and anxiety than the male, The greater number walked with their eyes cast down and I could perceive they were gazing upon the Shadows of these whom they had once jilted, and despised, nor could I discover more than three, who had come to the Temple with the object of their "*Maiden Love*" at length one couple particularly attracted my attention. They were both in the bloom of Youth and health, but instead of approaching the end of their journey with the sprightliness and activity of many other juvenile pairs, they moved on confusedly and in silence, yet the Youth bore marks of previous hurry and impatience for his clothes were travel soiled, and unbridegroom like he wore a complacent smile upon his face, but his Eye beamed with no rapture, his frame trembled with no emotion, his heart throbbed with no blissful anticipation, he walked by the side of of the Bride with calm indifference neither looking to the right or to the left, and awaited the crisis of his fate with the coolness of a Stoic; not so the Lady, her movements were irregular, one moment urging forwards with an impetuosity which surprised herself and the next moment irresolute and almost inclining to retrograde, her bright grey eyes half dimmed with tears, threw frequent and impatient glances to the Eastern side of the Avenue. A black cloud hung threateningly over her head, growing more portentous and louring as she approached the temple; almost at the threshold of the Porch, she stopped, turned pale as death and cast her eyes to Heaven with such an imploring action that I felt deeply interested for her, [illegible] she moved onwards and now had placed one foot on the steps of the Altar, when throwing a hasty Glance towards the right hand [illegible], her face flush[illegible] ing to

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

…ply, then … until … come with … sunk … to the ground. Pollu… the direc… her eyes had taken, I … behind … the shrubs a young Man in an attit… of the deepest despair, in his hand he grasped a faded myrtle bough and a lock of dark glossy hair. his g… ed too great for utterance his impass… was intently fixed upon the fallen … the bitterness of his agony he dashed his … n the ground and tore the hair from his head, his bosom heaved almost to bursting. I felt as if I could hear every throb of his bleeding heart; with the most fretful impatience, he sprang … on the Earth and strained his eye balls towards a great road which led from the West as if expecting the approach of some one. In the mean time the Bridegroom had raised the maid from the ground, who soon after opened her eyes and with fear and agitation slowly turned them to the spot where the the Youth was still standing, their eyes met … burst into tears, she then turned as if to … ce her steps, this caused a gleam of hope … brighten up his emaciated countenance, he … ed to the West. A figure appeared at a … e, he knelt in gratitude, his emotion seemed to chain him to the spot; at length he rushed to the messenger, seized a packet, opened it, uttered a scream of joy and with one bound was at the edge of the fearful Barrier with maddening impudence he made a desperate leap at the impediment, but whilst in the Air and before he reached the opposite bank, his lynx-like eye caught sight of the Mystic *Ring* glittering on the finger of the maid, and as his feet touched the ground, I saw his heart was broken, he uttered a shriek of wild and frantic agony, and fell back into the Abyss, a victim to the rashness and inconstancy of the first Maiden he had loved! The impetuosity with which I endeavoured to rush forward and save the unfortunate Youth, awoke me from the sleep into which I had fallen. The Vision faded away, the cool breeze of twilight refreshed me, my eye lids were ye moist with the tears I had shed in my slumber, and just as the faintest glow of the summer Sun had vanished from the West, I rose from my knotty seat and whilst returning slowly to my humble cottage I reflected that such had been the fate of many a warm hearted Youth, who relying upon the virgin-vows of some impatient female, obey'd the calls of Duty and Honour and returned to the object of his Adoration *time enough* to find her.

"THE BRIDE OF ANOTHER"!!

If this plain tale will not open the Eyes of Modern Lovers to the danger they encounter by trusting their happiness to the keeping of a *Woman*, let them establish a club and for its rules and Guidance I refer them to No 30 of the SPECTATOR.

R. M. E.

TO DISTANT SUBSCRIBERS.

We are concerned to find that complaints concerning the transmission of our paper, are still made, but we assure them that no pains has been spared on our part, to find out and rectify the fault, and we trust in future, that the measures taken will obviate the possibility of their recurrence, but should it take place, we hope it will be brought very early to our notice.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The favors of M. E. will be always acceptable.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY.

6 Month sight on London, per Rupees. 2 | 2
30 Days —— on Calcutta — 109 — 100 Sicca Rs.
30 Days —— on Madras — 103 — 100 Madras do,
8 Days —— on Surat — 99 — 100 Surat do.
8 Days —— on Poonah — 103 — 100 Poonah do.
8 Days —— on Ahmedabad, 110 — 100 Ahmed. do.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 5th APRIL, 1820.

His Majesty's Ship Liverpool, Capt. Collier, from the Persian Gulf, anchored in the harbour on Sunday last, having left Ras-el-Khima on the 24th ultimo; we understand that the Garrison continued in good health, and that our future relations with the hostile tribes, bear the most favorable aspect.

Accounts, from Bussorah of the 3d March, state the arrival of an overland packet which may be expected to arrive here shortly on his majesty's ship Eden.

Frankfort Journals of November, December and a few days in Jannary, had been received, at Bussorah, but the only paragraphs that have come into our possession are the following.

Great disturbance had taken place in Liverpool and Manchester, and a bill for the suppression of seditious meetings, had been brought into Parliament.

Our good old King had experienced many lucid intervals, which had induced the Duke of York to summon a Council of Physicians in order to determine on the propriety of resigning the care of his person.

The following is an extract of a letter from Bushire, of the 7th of March.

The Shah Zada, is encamped near Bushire, & the Governor and principal people were under much apprehension, as the purport of his visit had not been fully explained, the Governor, however paid him a visit of ceremony and returned well pleased.

Futteh Ali, the King of Persia was at Teheran, preparing for the celebration of the Grand national festival of the Bairam.

We regret to state that the Honorable Company's Cruizer Ariel, was upset in a sudden squall near the Island of Karrak, on the 18th March and the whole Crew with the exception of the Surgeon, the Boatswain, and two or three others have all perished; this sad accident happened in the middle of the night, and the survivers relate that the vessel was quite prepared having the topsails on the Cap and her courses up, but so sudden and violent was the squall, which took her aback, that she took in the water over her stern and quarter, and went down it is supposed stern foremost. The Boatswain who was on deck (and from whom this relation is taken) instantly jumped overboard, & was soon after joined on a Spar he had got hold of, by the Surgeon, 1 Seaman, 1 Marine Boy and 1 Native; in the morning a Canoe Gig belonging to Lieut. Greenway, the commander, was observed to be floating bottom up near them, the Boatswain and Seaman swam to her and after some difficulty succeeding in righting her, and got on shore in her at Karrak about 7 in the evening of the 19th. The Survivers are Mr. Glen Surgeon, Mr. Johnson Boatswain, 1 Seaman, 1 Boy and 1 Native.

The officers lost are Lieut. Greenway commander, Mr. Duff, Acting Lieut. Messrs. Chitty and Darcy Midshipmen, and Mr. Garraway Gunner.

We go on with our extracts from English papers, in our possession, which we have little doubt will be considered at the present crisis more interesting than dull Essays, or articles of local intelligence.

We are led to believe, both from the public prints and private letters, that some change in the Ministry will e'er long taken place.

Commercial.—The quiet before noticed in our streets still continues, and our Green exhibits a poverty of appearance, never before witnessed at this season of the year; the difficulty of procuring any kind of Freight is increasing every day, and with the exception of a Free Trader or two whose Cargoes have been long preparing, and a Ship or two to China, the remainder of our Ships, have little prospect of any employment, for some time to come. Strong southerly winds prevailed the the whole of last week, which have kept back our usual supplies of Wheat and Pulse, the prices of these articles are therefore quoted a shade higher.

Kutch; Booj 14th March.—At ¼ past 2 this Morning we had rather a severe shock of an Earthquake. All the Inhabitants of Booj ran out of their Houses in despair expecting a repetition of the grand one of the 16th June. We had one on the 28th of January, that I understand threw down one or two houses at Anjar; since that we have had a few slight ones but nothing so severe as this morning.

The shocks generally happen about the springs and people here are fully persuaded that they are occasion by them.

Grain is getting dear and the Scindians have been obliged to prohibit the exportation of that article in consequence of the great apprehension of famine in that country.

The weather has been dreadfully hot for several days past.

Letters from China Via Bengal have been received at this place, they contain however nothing of importance, nor is any thing said, about the markets more than will be found under the Bengal head; our last accounts from Canton mentioned that a little interuption, had taken place in the trade; but from the present silence on that head, we are in hopes that the interuption was of short duration, and that the Ships have all proceeded in prosecution of their homeward voyage.

In our Supplement of to-day will be found some account of the Eclipse of the Sun, that will occur in September next, containing a very proper reproof to the Astronomer Royal.

Animal Strength.—The common load, in England for Porters, Millers &c. is the Sack of Corn weighing about 224 lb. this is we believe the extent of burthens in England, and is as much as can be carried for a days work; in India, we may say all over India, the Bag of Rice of 168 lb, is the common burthen; the women, at Bombay, carry about 66 lb. or a Tub of Sugar candy. In China, the picul, is the regulated load, and Porters are some times called Tam Tams from Tam a Picul.

But Mr. Ring in his Esay on the Gout, relates that one, Wood, a Miller inured himself to carry a load of 560 pounds which he continued to do with ease to himself. The Porters at Bussorah are said to carry, a Pipe of Wine which must be near half a Ton, on their Loins by means of a Strap round their head, and having a person on each side to steady them. Amongst the feats we have seen performed by those professionaly not strong men are the following, Captain H. lifting a Gun of 425 lb. out of the Carriage, Mr. J. putting a bag of rice on his shoulder without the least assistance, 168 lb. G. lifting five half hundreds with one hand, after he had lost his left arm, R. lifting nine half hundreds, with a rope over his back, a black man on board the Clorinde lifting a gun carriage and all that weighed about 600 French pounds, that is just lifted it off the deck, Mr. L. and Col. S. both tried to do this, but found themselve unable. Mr. Jackson in his history of Marroco meutions that the coolies at Tunis carry about half ton, thirty or forty yard.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE. and NAVAL REPORT.

The Honorable Company's Cruizer Antelope is under dispatch for the Persian Gulph.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—April 1st. French Ship L'Indien, Antonio Plassiard, from Bordeaux.

Do. 2d. His M. Ship Liverpool, F. A. Collier Esq. C. B. Captain, from Ras el Khima. 24th March.

Do. 4. The Grab Ship Ahmedy, Nacqudah Aboo Bucker, from Bussorah Feb. 19.

PASSENGERS.

Per L'Indien.—Captain Fearon.

Per Liverpool.—Sir W. G. Keir and Staff, Lieut. Brucks. H. C. Marine.

Per. Ahmedy.—Mrs. Kemp and Family.

DEPARTURES.—March 29. Ship Jessy, Alexander Landale, to Calcutta.

Do. 31. Ships Conde de Rio Pardo, Henry Beyts to Eastward.

PASSENGERS.

By Jessy.—Colonel Scott, Lieut. Dacres, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Johnston, to Bengal and Mrs. Ashburner and Family, to Bancote.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Orient, for London.
Ship Orpheus, for do.
Ship Mulgrave Castle, for do.
Ship Castlereagh, for China.
Ship Helen, for Bengal.
Ship Samarang, for Calcutta.
Ship Sophia, for Bussorah.
Portue.—Brig Caçador, for Macao.
Ship Angelica for do.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ships.

Liverpool.

H. C. Cruizers.

Margaret and Frances, Teignmouth, Mercury and Ernaad.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, Charlotte, Ahmudy, Castlereagh, Lowjee, Helen, Ahmudy Snow, Good Success, Cumbrian, Ann, Lovely Tish, Royal Charlotte, Countess of Loudon, Sophia, Glenelg, Bombay Castle, Diana, Francis Warden, Elizabeth, Hannah, Carron, Cornwall, Faz Rahmanee, Asia Felix.

BENGAL.

Hibernia, Cambridge, Eliza, Dungevan Castle, Hope.

FREE TRADERS.

Orpheus, Mulgrave castle, Orient, Ann, Jemima, Lonach, Sarah, Traveller.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Cochin, Prime, Fox.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caçadore, Caroline, Angelica.

ARABS.

Howlee Luxmee, Cader Bux, Ahmedy.

MADRAS.

Dotterel, Brig.

SIAMESE.

Navakhan Samoot.

FRENCH SHIP.

L' Indien.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

MARCH 10.—Ship Lord Minto, C. Maitland, from Penang, 23d Feb.

OFF CALCUTTA.

10. The Robarts, and Lady Flora.

EXPECTED TO SAIL.

The H. C. Chartered Ship Princess Charlotte, Capt. W. Vaughan for London, in four or five days.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 8.—Ship Venus, G. Dawson, for Trincomalie.

Do. Lynx, R. Siddons, for New South Wales.

Do. Norfolk, T. R. Court, for Penang, Singapore and Eastward.

PASSED TO SEA DURING THE WEEK.

The Georgiana, Worthington, Bencoolen, and Neptune.

REMARKS.

Government Packets for England, per H. C. Chartered Ship Princess Charlotte were dispatched from town yesterday morning.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 11th Instant.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain,—The Milford and John Bannerman.

Passed up,—The Lord Minto.

HEDGEREE.

Remain,—The Georgiana.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Proceeding to Europe, on board the H. C. Ship Thomas Grenville, Captain W. Manning.

Major F. Sackville, Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. Lieut. W. White, 15th N. I. and his Child.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—March 15, Ship Pascoa, S. Ashmore, from Bombay 2d Feb. and Covelong 15th March.

Do. Ship Ann and Amelia, S. White, from Point de Galle 6th March.

Do. Ship Palmers, E. G. Kemp, from Bussorah 4th Bushire 15th, Muscat 30th January, Bombay 21st Feb.

Do. 11th, Ship Shaw Byramgore, W. Dolge, from Bombay 10th February.

Do. Ship Shaw Allum, W. E. Tyrer, from Bombay 16th Allepe 18th February.

Do. 17. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, from Point de Galle 25th February.

Do. 18, Brig Enterprize. J. H. Roberts, from Quilon 21st January.

Do. 20. Brig Margaret, J. R. Griffiths, from Mahe 8th February.

DEPARTURES.—March, 14th, H. C. C. Ship Kingston, W. A. Bowen, for London.

Do. Ship Lord Wellington, L. Wasse, for do.

Do. Schooner Black Joke, W. Eglan, for Quilon.

Do. Ship Mary Ann, Webster, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Argyle, H. Cathre, for Covelong.

Do. 15, Ship Pascoa. S. Ashmore, for Calcutta.

Do. 18. Ship Shaw Byramgore. W. Dolge. for ditto.

Do. 19, Ship Palmers, E. C. Kemp, for do.

Do. Ship Shaw Allum, W. E. Tyer, for dotto.

Do. Brig Fair Trial, S. F. Wales, for Pondicherry.

Do. Industry, T. Lazoal, for Rangoon.

Do. 22. Brig Victoria, M. Gonsalves, for Masulipatam.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Saturday the 1st, Instant, the Lady of Bazett Doveton Esq. of the Civil Service of a Son.

On Friday last, at Sattarah, the Lady of Lieutenant G. W. Blachley, 1st Batt. 7th Regt. Bombay N. I. of a Daughter.

[redacted]

DEATH.—At Canton in January last Captain Robert Dalrymple of the Honorable Company's Ship Vansittart; the general regret felt at his premature death in the best eulogium that can be given, he died as he lived beloved, at the early Age of 30 years Mr. Fullerton his chief mate paid the debt of nature a few weeks only before his Captain; Mr. Cruikshank the Second mate, returned to England from Bombay in ill health; so that it is probable this fine Ship will be commanded home by the third Officer.

At London, on the 4th Nov last. Robert Stewart Esq. late first Member of the Medical Board, and Mint Master at this Presidency.

Mr. Steuart was a younger son of the ancient and respectable family of the Steuarts of Ballechin in Perthshire. He had reached England on the first of the preceding month, after an absence of upwards of thirty years in India. He landed in good health, but caught his fatal illness during his short residence in London, where he was led to exert and expose himself rather imprudently, as well from his habitual impatience of temper, as from his eagerness to meet his wife and children who were in France, and who had moved from the neighbourhood of Paris to Boulogne with the long cherished but vain hope of welcoming him on his landing in that country.

Few men have received from nature a more robust or powerful mind than Mr. Steuart, In the extent and variety of his scientific attaiments he was without a rival in this country, and perhaps had few equals in Europe. His habits of application were however far from regular. He had conquered the difficulties of science by vigorous application in the earlier part of his life; and when not occupied by his official duties, he spent much of the latter part of it in making astronomical observations, and in prosecuting at his ease such chemical experiments as accident sugested to him. It was chiefly when any difficulties occurred in the practical branches of chemistry or mechanical philosphy, in which case his assistance was uniformly applied for, that his great excellence and superiority were conspicious. When so roused and excited, the intensity of his application, the compass of knowledge which he brought to bear on one point, the richness, ingenuity, and resources of his invention were truly admirable. Placed in London or Paris, with his powers, and with his mind awake to the progress of discovery immediatly around him, he would probably have ranked among the most active and successful promoters of science in his time. He required the constant stimulus of difficulty to excite him to exertion; for the prize, whatever it was, when once attained, was thrown a side and no longer valued or thought of. Yet it ought not to be forgotten that the bold and decisive system of medicine so successfully adopted in this country owed much to him and to his friend Dr. Helenus Scott. When Sir James Mackintosh left India Mr. Steuart received a tribute to his talents very gratifying to his feelings, having been unanimously elected to succeed that eminent man, as President of the Literary Society of Bombay,

When at the head of the Medical service on this Establishment, he was distinguished by a most conscientious anxiety to do justice to all over whom he was placed; and to weigh with impartiality their reasonable claims and expectation; not only the superior claims arising from distinguished merit, but the humbler though equitable ones that rested on active zeal, and even mere length of service. In private life a warmer hearted, more generous man never existed. No selfish feeling had a place in his breast. He was ever ready to assist with his advice, his influence and his purse all whom he befriended. He was liberal; he was lavish. Such a man might have his faults; and he had his faults and great ones. But they rose from a spring near to that to which we owed some of his brightest virtues. They originated in the warmth of his temper and passions, and from a spirit which he had not been taught sufficiently to control, never from any thing low or selfish; and they are buried with him in his grave: but the remembrance of his high attainments, his frank and liberal patronage of merit wherever he found it, his bounty to the distressed, his kindly affections to all who had claims on his regard, his open hospitality, his warm and generous friendship will long be remembered with feelings of melancholy regret by those who enjoyed the honest flow of his rough but manly affection.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Agra, on the 22d ultimo, Miss Mary Campbell, Daughter of Mr. W. Campbell of the Custom House, to Mr. Powell, Junior, of Saharunpore.

At Dinapore, on Saturday the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. E. Brodie, Lieut. Edward Watson, 2d Battalion 30th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mrs. Caroline Swinton, Daughter of the late Major Fletcher.

BIRTHS.—At the Presidency, on the 1st instant, the Lady of Lieut. J. C. Carne, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

On the 27th ultimo, of a Daughter, of the Lady of Robert Barlow, Esq Collector of Gazeepore.

On the 2d instant, Mrs. R. Pauling, of a Son.

On the same day, at Barrackpore, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Greenstreet, of the 30th Regt, N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At his house, in Elysian Row, on Sunday night, the 5th instant, of the Cholera Morbus, Benjamin Barons, Esq.

In Bruce's Buildings, Chowringhee, on Monday, the 6th instant, Mr. W. Smyth, Perfumer—aged 38 years.

In the Fort of Mongeer, on the 24th ultimo, the wife of Mr. Robert Briggs, Conductor.

At Bandel, on the 10th instant, where she proceeded for the recovery of her health, Miss Amelia Maria Victory—aged 19 years and 7 months.

On the evening of the 10th February at Moorasauhully, Lieut. Fitzgerald, of H. M. 53d Regt.

MADRAS.

DEATHS.—At the Mount on the 18th Instant, of the Cholera Morbus during only 8 hours illness, Serjeant Major Angus Davidson, of the 1st Battalion Artillery, aged 35; leaving a widow and large circle of relations and friends to deplore his premature loss He was esteemed by his superiors, beloved and regretted by all, & was one of the brightest Non Commissioned officers in the Corps for a long series of years. As a Brother Mason, to his revered memory the fraternity of "Social Friendship" formed in solemn procession, whilst the Body was borne to the grave by a party of his brother Soldiers, the Band before tuning of the mournful occasion.

MAURITIUS.

BIRTH.—At Reduit in the night of Frsdey last the 14th instant, at a quarter before 11 o'clock, the Lady of Major General Ralph Darling, &c. &c. &c. of a Son. The Infant was baptised on the 17th instant, by the name of Mauritius; May this Child live to be a blessing to his family and country, and may the circumstance of his being baptised by the name of the Island where he was given birth, prove an omen of the future prosperity and welfare of it's Innabitants.

DEATH.—On the 11th Instant, at his house in Port Louis, after an illness of only 12 hour, Major William George Waugh, of the honorable East India Company's Military Service.—He was born in London in the year 1778, and was 5th Son of an eminent and opulent Merchant in that City.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 5. At Tarvin, by the Rev. Dr. Oldershaw, Capt. Thos. Palin, of the Bombay Establishment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Palin, Esq of Stapleford Hall, near Chester.

Oct. 7. At Walcot Church, Bath, Henry Andrews Drummond, Esq, Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Castle Huntly, to Maria only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. James Turquand, R. N.

26. At St. Marylebone Church, Capt. E F. Waters, of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Elizabeth Stephens, second daughter of T. S. Aldersey, Esq. of Lisson Grove, Paddington.

BIRTHS.—Sept. 25. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Capt. Wm. Marshall, Hon. East-India Company's Recruiting Officer in N. B. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—Aug. 30. Col. Galbraith Hamilton, of the Madras Establishment.

Sept. 1. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Mrs. Phillis Deane, the wife of Capt. Robert Deane, of the Hon. Company's Marine Bombay Establishment.

29. In London, after a protracted liver complaint and dysentery, Lieut. Thos. Mack, of H. M. 66th, having lately returned from St. Helena.

Oct. 9. At Hayes, in Middlesex. John Mason Neale, late of the East-India House, aged 61.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE.
OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Saturday, March 11 1820.

BUY.		SELL.
at par.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation, *(discount.)*	0 4

FROM PENANG PAPERS.

The Pirate Prows, we understand, have lately infested the entrance of the channels to this harbour, and have committed great depredations on the small Prows and boats proceeding in and out. Several have within the last week been obliged to return, by being fired into, with many of their crews severely wounded.

It is stated that these Prows come into the harbour on pretence of trading, and having obtained information of the departure of the smaller Prows and boats with the nature of their cargoes they sail out at the same time or quit a day or two before and way lay them at the entrance of the channels, where they attack and plunder them; it appears therefore difficult to prevent this mischief, as they clear out of the harbour in the usual manner as regular trading Prows.

A Salute on Monday morning announced the return of the Honorable Sir Ralph Rice Kt. Recorder of this Island, from China, on board the Portuguese Ship Carmo, and we are happy to add, with renovated health.

The Carmo left China the 27th January, and Malacca the 16th Instant. The Commercial accounts received by this occasion are rather discouraging; Cotton was very low, Opium is quoted at 1250 dollars per chest, and Pepper at 17 dollars per Peeul.

We deeply regret to report the death, at Canton, of Captain Dalrymple, of the H. C. Ship Vansittart.

The H. C. Ships Marquis of Ely, Streatham, Larkins and William Pitt, had not arrived.

James Carnegy, Esq. Master Attendant at Malacca, had returned to that Settlement by the Carmo.

On the same day the Lord Minto, Capt. C. Maitland, from Singapore the 13th and Malacca the 16th Instant, anchored in the harbour, we collect the following information received by this occasion.

The Union, Capt. W. Skitter, had proceeded to Java, on the 12th Instant.

The Isabella, Capt. Foster, was at anchor; the Kent, from Bengal and the Governor Petrie, from this port, were seen entering the harbour of Singapore.

A small brig under Arab colours, laden with Sago, had got aground on Tanjong bolus in the straits of Malacca, and was taken possession of by the Pirates; Major Farquhar having received information of the accident sent out boats to the assistance of the Vessel and retook her, but not without the loss of some lives of the Arab's Crew.

The Epidemic, we are concerned to hear, still rages at Malacca.

We mentioned in a former number that a serious affray had lately occurred between the Natives and the Dutch at Rhio, and that the place was in a state of rebellion; accounts have been received from Singapore on that subject, which state, that the Brig of War and Transport with Troops, sent by the Government of Malacca to the assistance of the Resident, had arrived at Rhio, and immediately proceeded to attack the Buggis, capturing and destroying several of their Prows and Boats, and that about 80 or 90 of the Natives had been killed and wounded.

The Family of the Rajah with some other Chiefs, and about 500 of their followers had escaped and have arrived at Singapore.

Further accounts state, that a second revolt of the inhabitants at Rhio had taken place immediately after the departure of the Brig of War.

Penang Gazette, Feb. 23.

MUSICAL SPECULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Not long ago I observed in your Journal, intermixed with critical remarks on a recent Musical Performance at the Chowringhee Theatre, some speculations as to the causes of that universal preference shewn to *Vocal*, over *Instrumental* music. The Critic accounts for this by saying, that the Human Voice is in fact the most pleasing of all Instruments; and that as every one plays more or less excellently on this instrument which all possess, so every one is particularly interested in hearing others perform on it;—in like manner as a Flute-Playing Amateur pricks up his ears at a Flute Solo; or the battle of all the Mistresses and Misses at a Concert is exchanged for profound and critical attention, when the well-known old Prelude to any given Sonata, announces that a Piano Forte Piece is about to be begun.

However ingenious these notions may be,—and I admit that they have much weight and truth—"*it may be doubted*,"—as the most inimitable of Scotchmen hath it—whether they go to the bottom of the matter. If, by saying that the Human Voice is the most pleasing of all Instruments, it be meant to confine the remark to the *quality* of tone, the position admits of question at least: abstract it from poetical and *other* associations, by confining the Singer to Solfeggio practice (behind a curtain) to the variations sung upon UT-RE-MI &c.—and I suspect the Human Voice in its several shades, will find many rivals among inanimate instruments—when these are touched by Performers of the first skill. The lower notes of the Organ are perhaps superior to the finest Bass Voice: the Flute may be brought into fair rivalry with the most delicate Female notes;—and who that has heard Holmes's Bassoon will dispute its equality with the best of Tenor Voices?

It is not then, merely because the Human Pipe is the *sweetest toned* of all others, that it is the most universally admired: it has higher, and more solid claims to musical preference. The truth is, that the Human Instrument, is the only one susceptible of *perfect* and *completely just intonation*; for although the varieties of the *Violin* class, are no doubt *theoretically* susceptible of the same correctness, yet in practice, occasional open strings must be brought into play, in the production of chords, arpeggios, &c. and I need scarcely remark, that in *almost* every such case, the harmony so produced, *must* be faulty to the ear attuned by Nature and exercised by practice, to appreciate all the enharmonic niceties of intonation. There are no open strings in the Human Voice, upon which the ill starred Singer, who is in danger of bewildering himself (without instrumental aid) on the confines of two commas, can repose himself as he passes, in hopes, if the key be auspicious, of recovering his lost ground. This I take to be the true reason why the Voice (always of course in the hands of an equally skilful performer) is more universally acceptable and delightful than any *other* musical instrument.

It is a mistaken notion, as far as my experience goes, that these nice accuracies of intonation escape the ears of most auditors. More of us than we are aware of, I may say the great majority, are possessed of correct musical ears—we cannot indeed *account* perhaps for what we feel; want of musical education and cultivation prevents us from knowing ourselves, still more from being able to explain to others *why* one Singer or Performer of equal apparent talent, is not so agreeable as another. I am far from wishing to exclude *quality* of tone from its evident share in this preference of one Instrument over all; but I am persuaded, *that* circumstance alone, is not sufficient to account for the "phenomena" of likings and dislikings in Music; and I am equally persuaded, that *cæteris paribus*; it is *justness* of tone which decides such preference of one Flute before another, of the voice before the whole tribe of Fiddles, Flutes, and ill-tuned Harps and Piano Fortes to boot.

My faith in the natural goodness of most people's musical ears, may be open to doubt. It is right I should so far qualify it as to confine my belief to the great class of utterly untaught men, and the very small class of thoroughly taught Musicians. The middle class, the *smatterers* (among whom, I fear, I must be ungallant enough to include nearly the whole generation of Amateur Lady Performers since Queen Bess's day,) have in general musical ears of the worst class; entirely spoiled by being habituated to playing, and hearing their friends play, out of tune. To avert the storm from my luckless head, I am however willing to make a great concession at starting; I except from my musical sentence of condemnation, all and every Lady "*Dilettaniste*," who can tune her own Instrument or her Friend's Harp; I except also, willingly, any of the numerous cultivators of Nicolson, Devienne, and Hugot, who will engage at word of command to take with [illegible] two consecutive musical [illegible] intervals which shall present [illegible] day, will I cheerfully except any Dilletist, who shall succeed in tuning my Guitar, in half an hour. Even then Sir, what a host of defaulters shall there be found! Ladies and Gentlemen who *will* go on to their dying day as they have done since first they commenced their apprentice hip to the Muse, thumping miserably-tuned Piano Fortes, twanging dissonant Harps, that were better hanging by the willows of Babylon; shrieking in the altissimo of the Flute part in a Symphony of Mozart's all in happy and contented ignorance that there is such a thing as playing in tune; all ready to go to martyrdom in the Catholic faith, that G sharp and A flat are the same note! I will even go a step further Sir, and admit *that* Lady to be an exception to my rule, who will execute a decent *extempore* second, to an easy melody, an atchievement by the way, of which (in spite of pains and penalties I must say,) I scarcely *ever* knew a Lady Amateur capable—though I profess myself unable to give a solution of the phenomenon.

That the *great* class of mankind, the rude and uncultivated in Music, *are* in general possessed of true and correct musical ears, before they are spoilt by smattering instruction, no one, I think, will doubt, who has travelled much in Scotland and Ireland, in Italy and Germany, or who has condescended to listen to the boatment's songs in this country, and to the scrapings of those who wail on the Belah or Sarinda; and who shift all over an unfretted Instrument in the *truest* manner, though the laws which guide their harmonic combinations, are in many points at variance with ours, and grating to ears that loath consecutive fifths or torturing "*tritons*." Whosoever can *sing* truly, or *truly* produce given intervals on an Instrument, has a just musical ear. The peasant who beguiles his way home, by roaring out as I have heard them in the *truest* tone, Erin Go Brah; the soaped and sudded housemaid, who whiles away the long day of a weekly wash, by carolling "John Of Badenyon." The gondolier who keeps time with his oars to "La Mia crudel Tiranna;" and the rough Bavarian or Saxon, whom, Madame de Stael describes in his cottage, accompanying himself as he ventures on "Lieber Augustine," or the "Vogel Fanger;" nay, though last, not least, the enraptured Syce or Khitmutgar, who lolls on his *charpaee* under a *jhaump*, during the idle hours of noon-tide, collecting round him a little throng while he scrapes and squalls his "Mera Dil me Khoosh?"—all these Personages belong to the same great class of mankind in the arrangement of the *genera* and *species* of Ears.

Yours Mr. Editor,
IL FANATICO, PER LA MUSICA.

Madras.

MARCH, 23

The Brig *Margaret*, Captain Griffiths came into the Roads on Monday, on her voyage from the East Coast of Africa, opposite to Madagascar—She touched, in her way up the Straits, at two of the Comoro Islands, but brings no other intelligence from thence than the loss of a Free Trader, called the * *Lydie* bound to Bombay, at Mayotta; and that of another, whose name Captain G. could not learn, at Mohilla—At the Sechelles he found H. M. S. *Topaze*, who had come in for supplies.

[MAD. GAZ. SUPT.

Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Prices of Remittances at the sale held at Colombo on the 10th of February.

Bills on England, at 90 days sight, Rds. 18 9 to [illegible] per pound Sterling.

Bills on Madras 19 to 19¼ Fanams per Madras Rupee.

Bills on Bengal, 20 to 20¼ Fanams per Bengal Sicca Rupee.

P. N. Pags. 54⅜ to 55 Fanams.

Star Pags. 54½ to 57½ Fanams.

* We have little doubt but that the first of these alludes to the [illegible] at Mayotta in 1818 and the other we also [illegible] to some former loss.

BOMBAY EDITOR.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, IN APOLLO STREET.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1820.

English Extracts.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE DUEL AT PARIS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

Paris, Oct. 19

"You will ere this have heard the fatal termination of Capt. Pellew's guilty attachment to the wife of Mr. Walsh. The unfortunate young (Captain Pellew, the only son of Vice-Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, K. C. B. of Plymouth,) who was but in his 26th year, was shot through the head at the first fire, and died instantly. For the sake of the afflicted relatives of both parties, it would be infinitely desirable that all such events should be buried in entire oblivion; but as that is not possible, it becomes the duty of all who write or speak on the subject to keep in view the moral effect of the example which it holds out.

Mr. Walsh not long since exchanged from the Life Gaurds, in which corps Captain Pellew held his commission. Prior to Mr. Walsh's quitting the regiment he had resided with his wife a good deal in the barracks in Hyde-park, where, being young and thoughtless, she unhappily received with too much readiness those attentions which military men often think themselves at liberty to pay to every female. The consequence was such as might be expected to result from such infatuation. A close attachment was formed between Captain Pellew and the lady; and at length, in a fatal moment, she agreed to sacrifice her character by eloping with the object of her blind affection. About a month since she went off with him from her father's house, where she had been residing for some time, during the absence of her husband. They came to Paris, whither they were followed by Mr. Walsh, he preferring what is called the satisfaction of a gentleman to pursuing any legal means of redress. A Mr. F—— came over with him, and by him the meeting was arranged with Mr. H——, on the part of Capt. Pellew. They were also attended on the ground by Mr. K——, as the friend of Mr. F., & by Captain S——as the friend of Mr. H. Dr. T——was also present. The distance was 12 full paces, and they were to fire together by signal. When that was given, the pistol of Mr. W. was immediately discharged. Captain Pellew did not fire and it is said he never intended to do so. Mr. Walsh's ball passed through the right temple into the brain of Captain Pellew, who expired even before his body reached the ground. Thus, from the consequences of one false step, perished a gallant young officer, the pride of his regiment, the delight of his friends, and the darling and only child of his fond but now distracted parents. His remains were attended by Sir Sidney Smith, and all his friends in Paris, and the last pious offices were solemnly performed over his body, which was deposited at the Cemeliere of Pere le Chaise on Saturday, the 9th inst. The unfortunate young woman, who has been the cause of so much wretchedness to herself and other, has been conveyed back to England, where she will be under the care of her afflicted family.

On Sunday last, while the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, Blue, was attending Divine service in the barracks at Windsor, Quarter-Master Adams of that corps dropped down dead; he had served upwards of 43 years in the regiment, and was very much respected.

The 25th Light Dragoons from India are to be disbanded. Not more than 200 privates of the regiment have returned home (they are principally infirm men;) the remainder having volunteered to serve in other corps in India.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

Walking Dress.—A lemon-coloured pelisse of shagreen Gros de Naples, or double twilled sarcenet. This pelisse is of a peculiarly novel and elegant fashion, being trimmed round the border with two narrow fluted full flounces, headed by a layer of white satin, which gives a splendid finish to the dress, and renders it more adapted to the carriage or public promenade: the collar and wrists of the sleeves are trimmed to correspond with the border. Large bonnet of pale pink gossamer satin, edged with two rows of lilac lace of a rich pattern, and crowned with a half wreath of flowers. Double morning ruff of fine Mechlin lace, Marine boots. Parisian reticule, and Limerick gloves.

Private Concert Costume.—Round dress of white net over white satin, with full short sleeves of the same materials. This dress is most superbly finished at the border by a rich embossment of satin and chenille. The bust is chastely displayed with a beautiful falling tucker of broad lace; and the shoulders, less exposed than for these several months past, are shielded by a double Valois ruff. Fancy Andem head-dress of pearls, forming a 'coeffure, of the most elegant and novel kind, through the openings of which the hair appears in glossy braids or curls. At the back part of the summit of the head is fixed a beautiful bouquet of full blown roses. Earrings in the shape of a cross, with a necklace, 'a l'antique,' and carved ivory fan, are the proper appendages to this costume. The shoes are of white satin, or of shagreen Gros de Naples; and the gloves of white kid.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Winter now having given notice of asserting his dominion, after a summer of peculiar brilliancy, and indeed of prolonged duration, we find the British fair beginning to cast aside the silken scarf, worn more for drapery than warmth, for the closely-folded spencer, and yet more enveloping pelisse. The twilled sarcenet gives place to the Gros de Naples—an article adapted either to summer or winter wear, but certainly warmer than sarcenet, particularly the improved figured Gros de Naples, called the shagreen, which is richly spotted in figures as small as the skin from whence it takes it name.

We have noticed some pelisses made of the new Glasgow silk, but we do not much admire them; the material is of too hard a nature for out-door costume in the present season; yet, for dresses for matronly ladies during the months of December and January, they will, no doubt, be very prevalent. At present, the beautiful tabinet triumphs, and, as an article of dress for the social party, is likely to be long unrivalled.

The fashion of the above pelisse is both unique and elegant, and promises to be much in favour as a carriage or outdoor covering. Fine kerseymere or Merino cloth it is expected will be more general for the promenade; and the furriers are preparing some costly and novel furs for these envelopes, rendering them at the same time both ornamental and comfortable. Spencers of Gros de Naples, or satin, are at present very prevalent; and the Cachemier shawl begins to be closely wrapped round the female form. Opera cloaks, we imagine, will now be confined to the theatres, or as mere wraps on departing from the crowded evening rout. They were so very common last winter, that they are not likely to appear again as a promenade dress on any of those ladies who rank amongst the members composing the fashionable world.

Muffs have already made their appearance: they are, at present, of swansdown; they, therefore, do not affright us by their wintry appearance. The grey squirrel, the sable, and the ounce, as the cold sets in, will, no doubt, succeed to the delicate cygnet. Bonnets are still worn enormously large; many attempts have been made to curtail their size, but in vain: even the hat 'a la bergere,' simple, elegent, and becoming, to every youthful face has lost much of its attraction by its increased size, which gives to it the slouch-like appearance of the white hat of Pierrot the clown. Yet every elegance is adopted in the ornaments of these large head-coverings and much depends on the manner of putting the bonnets on, to render them becoming. Every auxilliary of fine blond, beautiful plumage, and variegated flowers adorns them; the bonnets themselves are chiefly of satin, white or coloured Gros de Naples, fine Leghorn, and cotton straw. Those that are ornamented with plumes of feathers are entirely confined to the carriage. Highland caps it is expected will be much worn this winter. Dresses of white muslin are on the decline, except that cambric yet prevails as a 'dejeune' dress, and clear Indian muslin continues to be worn by very youthful Ladies for half dress; but figured poplins, Gros de Naples, both plain and figured, with a light gossamer kind of satin, are most in requisition for evening parties while for the concert ball, the younger votaries of of fashion adapt the full trimmed frock of fine net or gauze over sarcenet. Gros de Naples, or satin slips. The favourite morning head-dress is the Mary Stuart cap, of white net and satin, without any ornament. For half dress, the Indian turban claims a preeminent rank: it is reckoned most elegant when formed of the white Bengal silk, in a beautiful pattern of squares of white satin on a delicate Indian ground; a superb border of the Persian full-blown rose runs round it; and this turban, when pinned up by the hands of a tasteful priestess of the toilette, appears, by the ingenious disposal of the border, as if encircled by wreaths of roses with their verdant foliage. When the head is full dressed, the fancy open coronet turbans are most in favour, which partially discover the exuberance of a fine head of hair, and give at the same time the most finished appearance to grand costume. Pearls form a favourite article in jewellery, and though pale colours yet continue in favour, we expect to see them soon succeeded by the more rich, as well as the more sombre hues of winter.

ERECTION OF A NEW PALACE.

We believe the following account, which is copied from a daily paper, to be totally devoid of foundation:—

"We understand that the arrangements are at last completed for the erection of a new Palace for his Royal Highness; and that operations will commence early in the next Spring. The Prince abandons Carlton-house, in consequence of the opinion of architects that it would be impossible to give elevation to that edifice, or indeed any other that might be substituted in its place; and, as a new Royal Palace is necessary, a new site ought to be chosen. After the most mature consideration, the ground on which Buckingham-house now stands has been considered as the most eligible. The late Queen's residence possesses none of the requisites for holding Drawing-rooms, and Levees. The plan approved of, presents a palace with three fronts; the grand one will be a most magnificent object, and will have in perspective the long avenue of trees and the canal of St. James's Park; the second front will command the Green Park, and the third have a view of the Surrey hills; for it is proposed to give the new palace sufficient altitude to overlook Pimlico. Thus the pile will have East, North-west, and South-west aspects. The two latter will be adorned with a noble terrace, in imitation of the one at Windsor Castle. To complete this suburb structure, seven millions sterling are said to be requisite; but as the Prince Regent is reluctant to apply to Parliament, his Royal Highness has given directions for the sale of the following property belonging to the Crown; namely; First, the ground on which St. James's Palace stands. Second, the whole of the King's Mews. Third, Warwick House and its appurtenances. It is calculated that about seven hundred thousand pounds, in addition will complete the whole.

"Carlton House goes to the Duke of York, for a valuable consideration. The Triumphal Arch is still talked of: it will be the grand entrance into London from the new Palace, and the bottom of St. James's-street is still thought of."

Observer.

Accession of his Majesty.—On the 25th ultimo, our venerable and afflicted Soverign entered into the 60th year of his reign—a period longer than any of his Majesty's predecessors in England and Scotland occupied the throne. Henry III. reigned in England fifty-six years, and James VI. in Scotland fifty-eight years; but the former was only nine years of age when he succeeded to the monarchy, and the latter was an infant, when, in consequence of the extorted resignation of his mother, he became King; while George III. was of legitimate age on his accession to the Sovereignty of Great Britain and Ireland. Of the Peers of Scotland at his Majesty's accession, only the Duke of Gordon, born 1743, who inherited the title in 1752, is alive. The twenty Judges of the Court of Session and Exchequer in Scotland have been exactly three times renewed during his reign: the appointments to the Bench being sixty in number, exclusive of two promotions of Puisne Judges to the President's chair. Of the members of the Faculty of Advocates at the accession, four are alive, viz. Robert Craig, of Riccardoun, and Robert Berry, both admitted in 1754, and Sir Ilay Campbell, and James Ferguson, of Pitfour, the present Members of Parliament for Aberdenshire, both admitted in 1757. Of the Society of Writers to the Signet at the accession, only one, Cornelius Elliot, of Woollee, is in existence. Of the Peers of England and Ireland, at the commencement of this reign, five are alive, viz. the Earl, now Marquis Drogheda, the Earl of Carlisle, Earl Fitzwilliam, Viscount Netterville, and Viscount Bulkeley, all of whom were under age at the accession, with the exception of the Marquis of Drogheda now in his 90th year, and at the head of the Generals of the army.

The following extorted testimony of a reluctant witness deserves attention: "We have heard rumours from several quarters of the arrival of pikes to this neighbourhood, and in one instance a gentleman, on whose veracity we can implicitly rely, has told us that he has seen one of these instruments, which was shown to him by a reformer. The description of them is, that they consist of a pike, about six inches in length, placed at the top of a socket, which may be fixed upon a stick, and from each side of the hilt of which proceeds a curved piece of iron, made sharp to cut a bridle or inflict a wound. With such evidence before us, it would be disingenuous and base not to admit, that some of these instruments have found their way into this neighbourhood; but to what extent they have been introduced—by whom they are fabricated—or at whose instigation they are placed in the hands of their possessors, we are wholly at a loss to pronouce. The inquiry, however, is an important one, and we should be glad to have a committee instituted, consisting of persons of different parties, including, at least, two Magistrates, whose duty it should be, to investigate the matter thoroughly."—(Leeds paper.)

[*The Observer, Sunday,—November 7,*

LONDON.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1819.

A series of *American* papers, from the 17th to the 30th September, were received yesterday. As late dates had previously arrived, but some intermediate papers were omitted, which are now supplied. All parts of the United States appear to have experienced an unhealthy season: the principal mortality from fever has taken place at New Orleans, Charleston, New York, and Baltimore: Philadelphia has hitherto been wholly free from it. The *New York Gazette*, for many successive days, has several columns filled with notices of removal from the quarter of the city in which the fever originally appeared. At the small town of Darim, an infant settlement in the province of Georgia, containing only 129 inhabitants, 57 were seized with the fever: the whole place was one scene of distress and consternation.

An article in the *National Intelligencer* of September 18 states, that Mr. Forsyth, the Minister at Madrid, was expected to return home, but that the circumstance was not to be considered as any indication of a rupture with Spain. Mr. Forsyth, it is added, left the United States some months sooner than, at the time of his appointment, he had reason to expect, in consequence of the formation of the treaty which he bore to Spain. So short notice being given, it was not in his power to take his family with him; but it was understood at the time of his departure, that he was to return to America for that purpose, as soon as the fate of the treaty was known. The departure of Mr. Forsyth therefore, which by the last arraivals from Madrid, is said actually to have taken place, does not infer absolutely the rejection or otherwise of the Florida treaty. Meantime, the American politicians are tremblingly alive to every event that bears on this subject. It will be recollected, that in the middle of July a fleet of 12 transports left Cadiz, convoyed by the *Sabina* frigate, carrying 3,000 troops, under the orders of Lieut.—General Cagigal, and that its destination, though generally supposed for the Caraccas, caused at the time much doubt and speculation. By letters from the Havannah, dated Sept. 1, and received at New York, this fleet is said to have arrived there two days before. It is added, that Cagigal was to succeed Fuegos, the Governor of Cuba, uniting with the goverment of Cuba that of the Floridas; and that the troops under his command were destined, for the greater part, to occupy Pensacola. The attempt of the Patriots in Venezuela, against Cumana, has either wholly failed or is abandoned for the present. Subsequently to the first attack of General English, in which he was repulsed, and which was made known by the last letters from Trinidad, orders had been received to mareh off the forces from the place in two divisions: the Spaniards were to join Marino, and the English and other auxiliaries to march to the sea-coast and re-embark for Margaretta.

Account have alse been received of the fugitive chief Macgregor, who had reached Jamaica, and was endeavouring to raise supplies for a new expedition: for this purpose, he had published proposals for opening a communication with the Pacific at the isthmus of Darien: the subscribers to this plan were to possess the exclusive privilege of the navigation for 20 years. The proceedings concerning the new republic said to be forming in Texas, are involved in much confusion, and it is even insinuated in some of the journals of the United States, that the whole is nothing better than a scheme to allure adventurers, and to delude them into parting with their money for the purchase of lands, of which they can never receive possession. From Norfolk (Virginia) the *Constellation* frigate was about to sail on a secret expedition. A ship of war, for some time building at that port, is nearly completed. Captain Bass, of the armed schooner *Constantia*, which has been cruising under the flag of Artigas, has been apprehended at New York, and a true bill of indictment for piracy had been found against him by the Grand Jury. His trial will take place in April next.

FEVER IN SPAIN.

By the mail of yesterday, intelligence from Seville, Cadiz and other places in their vicinity, has been received. The mortality arising from the fever, which has already made such extensive ravages there, is reported to be greater then ever. The city of Seville itself has hitherto been free from this severe visitation; it has, however, broken out in one of the suburbs, where about 120 cases have occurred; but these were of so malignant a nature, that above fifty of them proved fatal, and of the whole number scarcely any had so completely recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. The precautions practised at Seville, to prevent the spreading of the

infection, were unusually rigorous and severe; the persons afflicted, as soon as the symptoms could be ascertained, were all removed to houses at a short distance in the country, provided for that purpose, and all communication with them interdicted. To the severity of these regulations, however, the peculiar malignancy which the disease had assumed at Seville was attributed. The physicians there were of the opinion, that if medical assistance were rendered at the first appearance of the of the symptoms, it would scarcely ever proved fatal or even dangerous; and this opinion was studiously promulgated and made public; but such was the terrorinspired by the thougt of being separated from all friends & relation that the sufferers generally withheld complaint until all assist. became unvailing. Next to the suburbs of Seville, the Port of St. Mary had comparatively suffered, the deaths there being 20 daily out of 700 sick persons. In the isle of Leon the disease had also been extremely fatal, and both there and at Chiclana continued to rage with greater violence than before. In Cadiz itself, probably owing to the superior medical skill to be found there, the proportion of deaths to the number of sick was much smaller. The number of sick persons is, however, truly awful, being said by the letters of the 12th ult. to exceed 11,000. According to a report published by the Board of Health, the deaths, from the 1st to the 7th Oct., were 588; and on the 12th 105 persons fell victims to the epidemic. It is a curious circumstance connected with this calamity, that without any alleged variation in the nature of the disorder, the proportion of the deaths should have so materially varied. It appears from our preceding statement, that in Cadiz the cases proving fatal have been 1 in 100; at St. Mary's, one in 35; but in the suburb of Seville, every third person died. The mercantile houses in Cadiz, many of which are of recent establishment, and therefore not protected by their members having had the disorder at a former period, appeared to have suffered in a peculiar degree.—Two-thirds of their number are stated to have been shut up or abandoned, the clerks and servants being all sick or dead The principles had in many instances led into the country on the first breaking out of the infection. We have before mentioned the effect of this visitation, in dispersing troops collected for the expedition, and frustrating, in fact. by the delay that must take place before they can be again collected, all the objects for which it was originally planned. This circumstance has given rise to a saying among the Spaniards characteristic, perhaps (and only in that case to be mentioned without profanation), of a people highly loyal, and assuming that free tone in speaking of the Deity which is often combined with supersticious feeling, that, "*Dios mismo insurgente.*"

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Saturday. November, 7th.

This being the first day of Michaelmas Term, all the Judges, except Mr. Justice Best, breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor. The learned Judge last mentioned sat at ten o'clock to take bail in the Duchy Court. About one o'clock, the Lord Chancellor and the other Judges came down in state to Westminster hall, and took their seats in their Courts respectively.

CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. AND MRS. CARLILE.

Mr. Gurney, on being called upon in turn, rose, and moved for leave to file a criminal information against Richard Carlile, and Charlotte his wife, for the publication of a blasphemous libel. He reminded the Court, that Richard Carlile was tried at the late Sittings at Guildhall, for the publication of two blasphemous libels, of which he was convicted. The first was a book called, "The Age of Reason, in three Parts." In the course of his defence, he read as part of the defence, the whole of that book, parts only of which had been selected for prosecution. This course of proceeding had been adopted for the purpose of producing by such means, a more extended publication of the horrible contents of the libellous work; for he (Mr. G.) had an affidavit, which stated that some time since Mr. Carlile had published an advertisement announcing that "the Mock Trial (for so he had libelled the administration of public justice) of Mr. Carlile will be published in sheets, at two pence each;" and added, that in so many sheets the report of the four days' trial would be completed, and concluded with announcing that, "the the first sheet is now ready for delivery. The publication will proceed till it is completed." From this it appeared, that the work was coming out sheet by sheet, at the price of two pence. The affidavit further stated that, Mr. Carlile being in custody in consequence of the convictions already mentioned. Mrs. Carlile, his wife, was personally carrying on the business of his shop, and was selling with her own hands these portions of her husband's trial. Now if this mode of proceeding succeeded, it would be a complete receipt for the most extensive publication of the trials in the cheapest possible way, and thus the blasphemous book which was the subject of prosecution would find its way to the public in a way infinitely more mischievous, because capable of wider circulation than it was before. The Learned Counsel said, be had five numbers of the trial, the last three of which contained the whole of the first part of the Age of Reason, and thus, for the price of sixpence, the public were provided with the poisonous matter it contained. The mode of publication by sheets evidently shewed, that the object of the party was to send forth the libel, of which he had been convicted, in a more saleable shape, by reason of its cheapness, and, at the same time, of repeating the dangerous offence he had committed. By assuming this shape, it was more within the reach of those who were most likely to be affected by its profligate tendency, than in that in which it was originally published. The information upon which the publisher had been convicted set forth only certain passages of the blasphemous book, although almost every page of it might have formed the subject of an information. He (Mr. G.) need not remind the Lord Chief Justice, that very many other passages might have been inserted in the information than those which were set forth, and which had only been selected, by way of sample; but his lordship and the jury were compelled to endure the painful and disgusting task of sitting nine hours, which were employed by the defendant in the recital of the whole work. He (Mr. G.) hoped it would not be requisite for him to state any thing in recommendation, or in support of his present motion; still less to offer any argument upon the question, whether the libel thus republished by these persons, was of a pernicious and blasphemous tendency. He submitted to the Court, that it was impossible these persons, under pretence of publishing the trial, could be at liberty to give a wider circulation to those libels which were the subject of the trial. If this were permitted, it would open the door to the grossest abuses. In the case of an obscene publication, passages only of which might be selected for prosecution, the publisher, on his trial, might chuse to read the whole of it, and thus, under pretence of defending himself, adopt such a mode of re-publishing the whole work, under another form, and thereby aggravate the mischief for which he was called upon to answer. In the present case, passages only had been selected for prosecution; but the defendant had thought proper to read the whole of the work in his defence, for the purpose of affording himself the opportunity of republishing it, in a new shape. This could not be endured, and no rule of law could sanction the proceeding. Judges had repeatedly intimated that such a republication was unlawful, and was the subject of criminal prosecution. This had been so declared in the case of the King v. Williams who was convicted of publishing this very libel.

Mr. Justice Bayley: I believe the Judges intimated the same opinion in the case of the King v. Creevey.

Mr. Gurney said, that was a very different case from the present. It had been frequently declared incidentally, by different judges, that this was an offence punishable criminally. Expressions of this kind had repeatedly fallen from the court within his (Mr. G-'s) own knowledge and experience. On more occasions than one Lord Ellenborough had so expressed himself, and so had the present Chief Justice. Lord Ellenborough had said, that it would be a great abuse of the privilege allowed to a defendant, if he were at liberty to republish the libel, which he had been permitted to read in his defence.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Courts of justice are often obliged to hear publications, as matter of evidence, in the administration of justice, which it would be extremely improper to re-publish in a printed form.

Mr. Gurney: Your Lordships are often condemned in Court to hear the most painful and disgusting publications. This may be necessary for the purpose of Justice, but it cannot be necessary that a man shall do this, for the purpose of afterwards re-publishing, sheet by sheet, the libellous work for which he is prosecuted, under pretence of calling it a report of his trial. Such is the present case, and it is attended with this aggravating circumstance, that being published in numbers, the public may buy the libellous work without the trial. That is the way in which this trial is published. I thought it necessary to present this motion to your lordships at the earliest possible period, in order, if possible, to check the publication of this trial; which, if it is permitted to proceed, will defeat all the purposes of justice; for by going on with this publication, whilst this man is remaining in prison, his wife, who is selling it, will render nugatory all the objects of the prosecution.

The Chief Justice; You state that some of these numbers were sold by the wife?

Mr. Gurney: All of them, my Lord.

The Chief Justice: All during the time the husband was in prison?

Mr. Gurney: I so suggested to the Court.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Then what personal part in the transaction do you impute to the husband?

Mr. Gurney: I do not impute any personal part in it to the husband, upon these affidavits; but I submit to the court, that the circumstance of the wife being the person selling in the husband's shop, that is *prima facie* evidence against the husband, that the sale is taking place with his knowledge and privity. It is sufficient, at least, to call upon the husband to answer this application.

Mr. Justice Best: You have no evidence that the husband was personally connected with the sale.

Mr. Justice Bayley: You have laid sufficient ground for the motion against the wife, but not against the husband. This being a misdemeanour, it will not lie in the wife's mouth to say that she is acting under the influence of her husband. There is that distinction between a case of misdemeanour and a case of felony. The evidence you have against the wife, may be sufficient against her in a misdemeanour, but not sufficient against the husband. In some cases of felony, the personal presence of the husband may exempt the wife from responsibility, but not so here, nor in cases of murder, nor in case of keeping a disorderly house, for which the husband may not be answerable with the wife.

The Chief Justice: The ordinary course in applications of this kind, in founding a motion for a criminal information, is to shew that the party proceeded against has personally acted in the offence brought before the Court. It must be shewn that the party to whom the motion applied has personally acted. I don't find that your affidavits bring home that proof to Richard Carlile, for I understand you to state, that at the time of this publication he was not at home, but a prisoner.

Mr. Gurney: The place of publication is his house.

The Chief Justice: That may be, but in a man's absence many things may take place in his shop, without his knowledge.

Mr. Gurney: The business is carried on for his benefit, and his name is over the door.

Mr. Justice Best: That may be, but he may not know what is doing in his house. If he is answerable for what is done in his absence, he may have no means of defence.

Mr. Gurney: I submit, that inasmuch as his name is over the don the business being carried on in his name in his house, that is, *prima facie* evidence to call upon him to answer this rule. There have been cases where a person so circumtanced, has been called upon to shew whether or not the publication has taken place with his knowledge. Here the publication has taken place in Mr. Carlile's name, for his benefit, and in his shop, and that, I submit, is sufficient to call upon him to shew whether it has or has not been done with his consent. This he may do afterwards, when the rule is granted.

The Chief Justice: You most shew that the libel has been printed and published by Richard Carlile.

Mr. Justice Bayley: Does your affidavit state, re-publication has taken place under his direction? The Chief Justice; Or that it is sold for his benefit?

Mr. Gurney: If a person announces in a letter that he intends such a publication, and it afterward takes place in his shop, that is reasonable proof that it is done by his directions and for his benefit. We have Mr. Carlile's letter to that effect.

Mr. Justice Bayley: There is a vast deal of difference between what is conducted in a shop to which a man has access, and that which is done at a time when he is prevented access by legal imprisonment.

Mr. Justice Holroyd: This is not the case of a publication prior to imprisonment, when the party may be supposed to have access to his shop; but it is a publication at a time when he is wholly debarred access by imprisonment.

The Chief Justice: I think you can take the rule against the wife only.

Mr. Gurney having sat down, rose again, and suggested that the libel had the name of Richard Carlile to it, which he contended was sufficient evidence to shew that he was the printer.

The Chief Justice: That may be, but his name may be used without his consent or knowledge. This is not the ordinary case, where a person has access to a shop where his business is carried on. This is the case of a person who has no access to his shop at the time of publication.

Rule to shew cause refused against Mr. Carlile, but granted against his Wife.

JURISDICTION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Mr, Evans moved for a writ of prohibition to be directed to the Lord Chancellor, sitting in bankruptcy, for the purpose of preventing the execution of an order made by him on the 14th of July last. He observed, that it was not necessary to trouble the Court with cases, in order to prove that a court of bankruptcy was one of limited jurisdiction, and that their lordships had the power of granting the prohibition for which he moved was supported by a case in Lord Raymond's Reports, as well as by many other cases which he could cite. He appeared on the part of John Cowan, one of the assignees in a commission of bankruptcy issued against a person of the name of Richmond. The facts of the case were these: The commission was issued against Richmond on the 28th February, 1815. On the 1st of March in the same year, the messenger under that commission took possession of a farm called Collin Dean Farm, supposed to belong to the bankrupt. On the 18th of March, which was 17 deys afterwards, John Cowan was elected an assignee to the estate of the bankrupt, together with a person named Heapy. Immediately subsequent to this election, a person of the name of Mary Ann Hughes, presented a petition to the Vice-Chancellor, claiming the farm, and praying that it might be delivered up to her. Soon afterwards the Vice-Chancellor directed an enquiry to be made by the Commissioners as to the validity of this claim. The bankrupt, on his examination, stated, that his debts were 3,000*l.*, and that he had only 100*l.* to pay them. On the 7th of April an action was brought against the assignees, to try the validity of the of the petitioning creditor's debt. On the 18th of May, the commissioners reported that the farm had really been purchased by Richmond. The action brought by the bankrupt to try the validity of the petitioning creditor's debt, was tried before Lord Ellenborough, and his lordship's opinion was that the debt was not a good one. A petition was in consequence presented to the Lord Chancellor to supersede the commission. On the 12th July, Mary Hughes presented another petition, praying that the messenger of bankrupts might be ordered to quit possession. On the 31st July an action of trespass was brought by Mary Ann Hughes, which was also tried before Lord Ellenborough. His Lordship on that occasion said, that there was no question either of law or equity in the case, and that if the parties were instructed to prosecute for perjury, he would commit the three persons who were sworn in support of the action immediately. The plaintiff was nonsuited. On the 8th of April 1816, the Vice-Chancellor ordered all the petitions of Mary Ann Hughes to stand discharged with costs; and that the commissioners' report should be confirmed. On the 16th of May, 1816, Mary Ann Hughes presented a petition to the Lord Chancellor, praying, that the order of the Vice-Chancellor should be discharged, and that the assignees should be ordered to deliver up possession of the estate and

effects, alluded to in the former petitions, as remained in their hands. On the 23d of August, 1816, a petition was presented from Richmond, praying that the commission against him should be superseded, and a writ of supersedeas was issued accordingly. On the 27th of Jan. 1817., Mary Ann Hughes presented a further petition praying that the order of the Vice-Chancellor might be reviewed, when the Lord Chancellor ordered that the parties should proceed to a trial at law in the Common Pleas, upon an issue to try whether Mary Ann Hughes was beneficially interested in the farm in question or not. On that trial the jury found their verdict in favour of her beneficial interest. On the twelfth December 1817, the Lord Chancellor ordered [illegible] and Heapy, together with Wells, the auctioneer, to deliver to Mary Ann Hughes, an account of the value of the leases, stock, and of the farm so found to be her property. About this time the bankrupt took the benefit of the insolvent act. On the twenty-fourth of July, 1818, Mary Ann Hughes died, when the case was revived in the name of her executors. After various proceedings had before the master on the 14th of July, 1819, the Lord Chancellor ordered that the sum of 2,107*l.* 1s. 6d. should be paid to A. B. Richmond, the executor of Mary Ann Hughes, by Cowan, Heapy, and Wells, or one of them, on or before the first day of the present term. This was the short abstract of the facts of the case, and it was of this order of the Lord Chancellor which he (Mr. Evans) complained.

The Chief Justice: What is your objection?

Mr. Evans: My objection is, that the Lord Chancellor has no jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice: Why?

Mr. Evans: Because the Lord Chancellor's Jurisdiction is limited to the bankrupt and the bankrupt's effects. In the acts recognizing the power of the Lord Chancellor in bankruptcy affairs, not one word is said of giving him power over any other property.

Mr. Justice Bayley: If the assignees, under colour of a commission, wrongfully seize goods, the property of another, is it not in the power of the Lord Chancellor to restore them?—Mr. Evans: I submit that he has no such power. The remedy is by an action of trespass.

The Chief Justice: You state that he has no jurisdiction over the bankrupt and his goods. This is a decision, I apprehend, as to whether the goods seized were the property of the bankrupt or not?

Mr. Evans: Your Lordship will recollect that the bankruptcy in this instance had been superseded, and the order of the Lord Chancellor was neither more nor less than assuming a right to assess damages which could only be properly decided by an action of trespass. Mr. Evans then generally proceeded to contend and to cite authorities in support of his argument that the Lord Chancellor sitting in bankruptcy had no power to make any order with regard to property which was not the property of a bankrupt. In this case, the bankruptcy had been superseded. A verdict of a court of law had decided that the property in question was the property of Mrs. Hughes, and therefore the proper course to pursue would have been to bring an action of trespass.

The Chief Justice, after consultation with his brother judges, said, that as at present advised, he was of opinion that the Lord Chancellor had jurisdiction over assignees, and over property taken under a commission of bankruptcy. It was a question, however, of great importance, and he would look into the statute upon the subject, and see if there was any reason which could justify him in changing his opinion. If he entertained any doubt upon the point, he would hear Mr. Evans further. At present he was clearly of opinion that the Lord Chancellor had jurisdiction.

Mr. Evans: The order is to pay the money this day.

The Chief Justice: I cannot help that.

ELECTION OF SIR C. WOLSELEY.

The Judges having risen to depart, and three of them having left the Court, Major Cartwright, who had been sitting in the jury box the whole of the day, caught the attention of Mr. Justice Bayley. [to plead to an indictment.

Mr. Justice Bayley: I understand, Sir, you appear here.

Major Cartwright: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Bayley: The proper course will be, to have the indictment read?

Major Cartwright: If your Lordship pleases.

Mr. Dealtry, the Clerk of the Crown Office proceeded to read the indictment preferred at the last Warwickshire assizes against Geo. Edmonds, Chas. Madocks, John Cartwright, Thomas Jonathan Wooler, and Wm. Griffin Lewis, for having maliciously and unlawfully conspired together with others whose names are unknown, 12th July last at Birmingham, to nominate elect, and appoint a member to serve in the Commons house of parliament, without being duly authorized so to do. The indictment further charged the same parties in furtherance of the aforesaid object, and with a view to create disaffection and discontent in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and to excite contempt towards the government and the said Commons' House of Parliament, with delivering divers scandalous, seditious, and inflamatory, speeches, and with reading a certain letter, and proposing certain resolutions of the same character. The indictment, which was of considerable length, having been brought to a conclusion, Mr. Dealtry addressed the venerable Major, who stood upon the floor the whole time, and said, "How say you. Are you guilty or not guilty.

Major Cartwright: "Not guilty."

The Major then quitted the Court.

MR. HUNT.

Mr. Hunt now rose, and addressing Mr. Justice Bayley as he was quitting the court, said, "My Lord, I wish to ask you a question."

Mr. Justice Bayley: No, I cannot hear you. My business requires that I should be in another place.

Mr. Hunt: I have been waiting here all day.

Mr. Justice Bayley then left the Court.

Mr. Hunt was accompanied by Mr. Moorehouse, of Manchester celebrity. Mr. Knight, also of Manchester, was in Court.

LONDON GAZETTE, Nov. 6.

Whitehall, Nov. 5, 1819.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint George Earl of Egremont to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Sussex.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to constitute and appoint Henry Lascelles, Esq. commonly called Viscount Lascelles, to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the West Riding of the County of York, and of the City of York and County of the same City.

The Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday have arrived.—The report of an Epidemic disease having broken out in the Texel, is contradicted.—The Duke de Richelieu has arrived at Amsterdam.—The King of the Two Sicilies has issued a Decree for arresting all foreigners who arrive in his Kingdom without a passport, or with a passport not signed by the Agent of the Two Sicilies, resident at the place from which they may have arrived.

A Flanders Mail arrived yesterday. The principal details which it presents relate to the Central Commission at Mentz, which, we are told, with great gravity, will confine its inquiries to preliminary procedings, and then send the accused persons before the Tribunals of their respective counties, to be put upon their trials. Was ever tyranny more openly thrust upon mankind, on the pretext of law! Instead of putting the accused party directly to the bar in his own country, he is first to be sent, perhaps from the most remote parts of Germany, before a foreign Tribunal!—and for what purpose; to be again sent back to the place he came from, to be there tried for the alleged offence, whatever it may be! And to crown this outrage on the rights of man and the dictates of common sense, we are also told: "That this mode has been adopted only to give more uniformity and activity to the preliminary procedings of a trial, in which individuals of almost all parts of the Confederation are implicated, and which would have been endless had the ordinary forms been followed!"—Several Reading-rooms at Frankfort have determined no longer to admit the German Papers, and to take French Journals intead of them. It should seem that the Students of the Universities who were forbidden to attend the proposed Meeting at Berlin, met in different bodies in several parts of Germany on the 18th Oct.—A hundred of those young men who arived the day before from the neighbouring Universities made a great bonfire in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, in spite of the prohibition of the magistrates. They passed the night in signing patriotic hymns, and listening to the discourses told by some of the students, from a stage which had been erected on the spur of the occasion.

The French government seems to attach great importance to the present state of things in England, for it has given orders at Calais to transmit immediately to Paris, by Telegraphic Bulletins, all important intelligence from this side of the Channel. Both in the Netherlands and in France important results were expected from the proposed simultaneous Meelings of the Radicals on the 1st of November—now happily over without any bad consequences.

MELANCHOLY NARRATIVE.

On the 12th of July, 1818, the brig Mary Ann, of Maryport, England. William, Mitchell, master sailed from Belfast (Ireland), for Quebec, with 102 passengers. They were but a few day at sea when the typhus fever appeared among the unfortunate people; and though none died, every person but five was afflicted by it. Dr. Soden, of Bailieborough, whose lamentable fate is conected with this distressing narative, rendered every assistance to the poor sufferers that could be afforded under such circumstances, much aggravated by the want of an adequate supply of medicines. The vessel arrived in the Gut of Canso on Sept. 15th, when it appeared there were not any previsions left equal to the further prosecution of the voyage. The wind being favorable, the passengers wished to put to sea, as their stock was hardly equal to the time it would require to get to Quebec, which the captain refused, under the pretext that he wanted a supply of water, though fifteen puncheons were yet in the hold; and further pretended to want fuel, though he had then a considerable quantity of coal. As provisions were not to be had in Canso, the passengers urged the necessity of putting to sea, from a place where they were consuming the small quantity on hand, and no chance of obtaining any, even for money. These remonstrances went for nothing; he remained five days in this way, and again he was requested to proceed. This he explained away, by asserting his men were not equal to the working of the vessel. This excuse was set aside, as four experienced sailors, who were passengers, offered their gratuitous assistance, as did two others seamen, who were then at Canso, where they had been shipwrecked. Further assistance was offered by a mate of a vessel, acquainted with the coast, who would undertake to pilot the brig into Quebec, without expecting any reward, only their passage.

After a delay of twenty days, the passengers became outrageous at the visible intentions of the Captain, who connived at the plunder of their chests, and protracted the voyage. Alarmed at the spirit which his conduct produced, the Captain agreed to set sail for Quebec, and apparently intending it, weighed [illegible] October. They arrived at the mouth of the river St. [illegible] 14 days more were spent in idle and vexatious pretences, without making an effort to ascend the river. The passengers had not now more than one pound of bread each; they begged he would make some shore where they might purchase food. At length they were so distressed, that the captain agreed to sell them a pound of biscuit for each head, pretending he could spare no more, though it was discovered in a few days after, that he had more than six hundred weitgh, & two tierces of beef. The sailors said the delays were continued for the purpose of tiring out the passengers, as he did not mean to go to Quebec, having no business any where but in Richibicto, where he was to take in a load of timber agreeably to charter—there he arrived on 24th October.

Twenty-five engaged a shallop, for a place called Caucoin, a French settlement, where it was expected some proper vessel could be obtained for them to Quebec; but this idea was not realised, as on their arrival, not one could be had. Fortunately, as they thought, a vessel, the Mary of Cumberland, N. B. Captain Macry, put into Caucoin in distress; in this brig, nineteen engaged a passage, to Passmaquoddy—this was on the 9th of November. On the 11th of December they sailed, and about four in the morning of the 13th the vessel struck on the half-moon rock, Cape Negro, Nova Scotia. Ten of the passengers perished here in less than ten minutes, as she filled with water. Seventeen got into the boat; but it being dark, and the sea running high, the boat was not manageable, and struck a rock near an uninhabited place or rock, called Blanch Island, covered with snow. They discovered, on an adjoining island, a person who appeared to be an inhabitant of the Continent, who they knew afterwards by the name of Lamp Thomas.—Mrs. Soden and her seven children were drowned; the eldest was a young man, a physician, aged 23 years. Mr. Ballintine, of Ballymena, county of Antrim, Ireland, with his children, were also washed from the vessel. Mr. Thomas and his friends stripped off part of their clothes to aid the people on the rock. The poor party were carried to Mr. Thomas's house, where they were kindly received, and where they remained until the 5th of May 1819.

During this time, the inhabitants of Port Le Tore were plundering the wreck of such clothes and baggage belonging to the sufferers as escaped the seas. The vessel was sold by public auction, and was bought up by some inhabitants of Port Cortore, on condition that the properties of the passengers should be given up to them; including what had been stolen from the vessel—an agreement which was evaded. Search warrants were granted by Justice Cox and Colonel Sergeant, but the constables were afraid to go on their duty until the accused were apprised of the intended visit, by some other officers of justice, who were sharers in the spoils.

After some weeks spent this way, they were obliged to leave all with the robbers; some of whom are of high standing in Port Le Tore and Barrington. Mr. Soden, the father of this family, never learned the fate of his wife and children for eight months after the sad event. Early in August last, after the departure of his family, Mr. Soden sailed for Quebec, where he arrived the 28th of October, expecting to see his poor family; but alas! no family existed for this anxious father, and for some time he was alternately in hope and despair, until a passenger from Belfast, Mr. Waterson, acquainted him with a detail of the tragedy.

CHARLES KELLETT.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF COLONEL P. GARLIEZ.

On Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, an inquest was held at the house of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, the Devonshire Arms, Duke-street, Manchester-square, before Thomas Stirling, Esq. Coroner, on the body of Colonel Primrose Garliez, aged 80, of No. 18, Edward-street, Portman-square, who came by his death under the following melancholy circumstances on Tuesday night last:—Geo. Worsdell deposed, that he is servant in the employ of the deceased's family, and had been there about five months; the deceased was rather feeble, and sometimes he would fall down, and would have great difficulty to rise again without assistance; on Tuesday afternoon witness went into the front parlour where the deceased was sitting down by the fire, and a glass of weak brandy and water, which was made by witness, laid upon the table, and the deceased had been partaking of some of it, and was apparently very well in health; he left him in that situation, and in about three quarters of an hour, about five o'clock, witness went up stairs for the purpose of laying the cloth for dinner, and on opening the door he discovered the apartment full of smoke, and the flames rushed from the fire-place, and he saw the deceased on his knees before the fire-place, both his hands rested upon the hobs of the grate, and his head was on the burning coals in the fire grate. Witness immediately ran over, and put him on his back, and procuring a blanket, threw it upon the deceased, having burned his own hands. His head was burned in a most dreadful manner, and one of his hands was burned to a cinder. Witness said that the deceased was in the habit of cracking walnuts for the parrot, and afterwards throwing the shells into the fire (he had some walnuts when he first went into the parlour); and he is of opinion that the deceased fell head-foremost into the fire, while in the act of throwing the shells. He was quite sober, and was not addicted to excesses. Witness did hear that the deceassed was subject to falling down, but it only happened once while he was with him. Verdict—Accidental Death. The deceased belonged to the Honourable East India Company's service, and was much respected.

Times Oct. 30th.

Selections.

To the Edditor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

On perusing the former volumes of your valuable Miscellany, I perceive that Mr. Squire, of Epping, has, in vol. XXXV. (February 1813,) given the elements of the annular eclipse which is to happen on Sept. 7, 1820, in which he has mentioned that a map of Europe, with an accurate delineation of the moon's shadow across the earth's disc, would be interesting to the curious, and shew at one view the progress of this great eclipse and rare phenomenon: the like has not occurred since the year 1764, nor will it happen again till 1847. The central part of the moon's penumbra being determined by the formula given by Delambre, in the second volume of his Astronomy, [illegible] on each side of it a parallel line, at the distance of five degrees; the space thus included, will shew all those places where the annular appearance will be visible. The map which I have subjoined, is constructed on this principle.

The eclipse will begin in the north of the sun, at 54' past eleven at noon, in latitude 81° 31' north, and longitude 149° 33' west; and the moon's shadow, after having traversed Europe, as described in the map,* will finally quit the earth at 8' past three, in latitude 27° 10' north, and longitude 46° 2'.

The annular appearance at any one place will not exceed 6'; and, at the confines of the moon's penumbra, it will be momentary.

It is not my intention to occupy your columns with matter foreign to the present subject; I shall therefore briefly remark, that it is only by numerous observations of this kind we can expect to arrive at the truth, which is so essentially necessary to the advancement of astronomy and geography. The annular eclipse of 1748 was the first the great astronomers Maskelyne and Lalande saw; it also excited the attention of the king of France, (Louis XV.) who, accompanied by Abbé Nollet, De Thiery, and De la Condamine, went to Compiegne, in order to observe it. Le Monnier undertook a journey from Paris to Edinburgh, to make proper remarks during the appearance of the annulus, and to measure the diameter of the moon as it passed the sun's disc. It was also obverved at Aberdeen Castle, in Scotland, by Lord Morton and Mr. Short; but their ob-

* Our readers may possess it, by drawing on any map of Europe, with a pencil, three curves; the *first* passing through the Orkneys, Amsterdam, Leghorn, and Messina; the *second* through Anspach, Munich, Venice, and Tarento; and the *third* through Bergen, Dresden, and Athens.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

servations, were chiefly confined to the superior light the mountains in the moon afforded, and the variation of the thermometer.

Considering the interest the eclipse of 1748 occasioned, it is a little surprising that no notice is taken of the ensuing eclipse in the Nautical Almanack, any further than the usual formal manner of announcing it: to obviate this defect, F. Bailey, esq. of Gray's-inn Lane, published a memoir June, 1818, which he distributed gratuitously to such persons as sent their cards, only requesting, in return, the favour of all authentic and important communications in whatever language they may be written.

Blackheath, Sept. 11. JAMES LAW.

EUCLID.

O curséd bore of angles and of points,
Fram'd from the vulgar head of some mechanic,
And reasoning round, as if the brain had joints,
Your very names have put me in a panic.
Till late I soar'd in Fancy's brightest car,
When (Phaëton like) you hurl'd me from my glory;
You turn'd me from the chase of fair Dunbar,
If I forgive ye, may I die a Tory.
Before ye came, my mind emitted rays;
I sprang to life a jest-man and a joker:
Could rise "Olympus-high," like Castlereagh's;
Then "duck as low" as Canning or as Croker.
Thou carpenter,* so hateful to my sight,
If I had shown thee from this world to Hades,
'Tis ten to one I'd set thine angles "not right:"
No Bacchanalian joys for you, or ladies.
What, teach a man the truth where all are mad,—
Like wearing a long beard in nation shavers;
To make one stand against the world,—egad!
They'd let him in a tighten'd waistcoat rave on.
Before Fate led me to the Euclid shelf,
I lost my griefs before some maiden haughty;
But in his skeletons I lose *myself*,
And know that I'm a fool before I'm forty.†
Oh, how unlike the volumes that were dear,—
Where Shakespeare's spirit like an Etna rages;
Or Gray calls forth the tributary tear;
Or Milton shines with all the light of ages.
Farewell, dear names,—ye sacred names farewell.—
If the profane should deem this verse a frolic,
Their heads may Science' tortures largely swell
Their lower parts swell more with gout or cholic.

T. B.
Aug. 1819.

---

*The old carpenter, as one of our year, like myself, a mathematician by compulsion, was wont to call him, in derision, '*Wakefield's Memoirs*.'

† Young.

DODWELL'S TOUR IN GREECE.

Stuart (speaking of the Erictheion) imagines that the windows were closed with transparent windows, or *phengites*; that stones however, seems not to have been known until the time of Nero. They were, perhaps, closed with *lapis specularis*, which, though a general term, is commonly supposed to signify talc, or mica. Glass might even have been employed; but this was not likely; for though, in many parts of Greece, I discovered fragments of glass vases, and several glass bottles in the Athenian sepulchres, yet I never found any fragments perfectly flat, as the glass used in windows must be.

It is said, that a glass window almost entire, was discovered many years ago amongst the ruins of Pompeii; and it would appear from Pliny, that it was used by the Greeks as well as the Romans; but probably not in early times.

Mica, phengites, and horn were, according to the best evidence, (see Vopiscus, Seneca, and Tertullian) the earliest sorts of glazing. The invention of glass mirrors is also of uncertain date. The representations of metallic mirrors are found in the most ancient female sepulchres, and are even mentioned in Exodus. The were of bronze or mixed metals; but *Specula* of glass are first mentioned in a work attributed to Alexander Aphrodisios, who lived about the end of the second century.

PARISIAN ANECDOTE.—Madame —— C, a Parisian Lady of Fashion, recently received a brilliant diamond necklace as a birthday present. It was the gift of a gentleman, the intimate friend of her husband, who, to conciliate the scruples of friendship with the duties of [illegible] sent it privately one evening when he knew Monsieur was from home. The Lady fully sensible to this delicacy of feeling, was anxious to acknowledge his goodness and to do honour to the present by wearing it; but to this its magnificence proved an obstacle. She guessed what would be the astonishment of her husband at sight of so valuable a present, which he might naturally have regarded as the reward of long service or tried attachment. She mentioned the circumstance to one of her friends, a lively, clever woman, who was she knew accustomed to similar difficulties, and from which she never yet failed to extricate herself in admirable style. Accordingly, that very evening, the friend showed the necklace to M. C—— as an article which she was commissioned to dispose of. The price set upon it, though greatly below its value, was too high for M. C——, who reluctantly returned the necklace, having previously taken the trouble to fasten it on his wife's neck, and he himself confessed that it added considerably to her charms. A few days after this the obliging friend called to mention that the diamonds were to be disposed of by way of lottery. She brought a parcel of tickets to M. C——. He was proceding to choose one or two: but she stopped him, observing that fortune was blind; that she was extremely lucky in such matters, and that he had better receive them blindfold from her.

The unsuspecting husband presented the three tickets to his wife.—The latter laughed at the predictions of her friend and the foreboding of her husband; though she attached no value to the tickets, she put them away carefully as a matter of course.—At length the day arrived.—The fortunate number proved to be among those belonging to Madame ——. The necklace was brought to her, and the husband, rubbing his hands, congratulated himself on his wife's good fortune.

The above anecdote was lately related at a party, when it was observed that a gentleman present listened to it with singular gravity.—On enquiry it turned out that his wife had recently won a Cashmere shawl in the lottery.

A CUSTOM DESERVING OF IMITATION.—In the duchy of Gotha there are many villages which obtain a rent of 200 or 300 dollars or more for their fruit trees planted on the road side,, and on the commons. Every new married couple is bound to plant two young fruit trees. The rent is applied to parochial purposes,) at present to payment of the debts incurred during the late wars.) In order to preserve the plantations from injury, the inhabitants of the parish are all made answerable; each of whom is thus on the watch over the other; and if any one is caught in the act of committing any injury, all the damage done in the same year, the authors of which cannot be discovered, is attributed to him, and he is compelled to atone for it according to its extent, either by fine, or by corporal punishment.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs.	Q.	R
ALKALI,	*per Surat Candy 22 md.*	8	0	00
ALMONDS,	*per Surat md. of 44 seers*	4	0	00
ANCHORS,	*per cwt.*	15	0	00
ARRACK, Columbo,	*per Gallon*		2	50
In Bond,				
BEER, Hodgson's, none,	*per hhd.*			
BEETLENUT, white Malay,	*per S. Cd. of 21 mds.*	58	0	00
Malabar White,	*Bombay Candy.*	56	0	00
Red,		60	0	00
BENJAMIN, 1 sort,	*per Surat md. of 40 seers or 82½ lb.*	25	0	00
Ditto Europe market,	*Ditto ditto.*	35	0	00
BOTTLES,	*per dozen*	2	0	00
BRIMSTONE,	*per Surat Candy. of 21 mds.*	60	0	00
CAMPHOR, China,	*per S.md of 42 seers*	26	0	00
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4,	*per bolt.*			
" 5 to 8,	" "	30	0	00
CANVAS, Bengal,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
CARDAMUMS, Malabar Europe. M.	*per Surat md of 42 seers*	78	0	00
CASSIA, China,	*per pound*	00	2	50
Sumatra,		none		
Buds,				
Malabar,				
CLOVES, Eastern,	*per Surat md. of 42 seers*	68	0	00
Bourbon,	no demand	61	0	00
COCHINEAL, good,	*per pound.*	14	2	00
COFFEE, Mocha,	*per Surat md.*	21	0	00
Bourbon,		none		
Java,		none		
COIR, Amendivu,		70	0	00
Laccadavie,	*Cd. of 21 Md.*	35	0	00
Ceylon,		32	0	00
COPPER, Sheathing	*per Surat md.*	23	0	00
Plate,	" "	24	2	00
Bolts,	" "	24	0	00
Slab,	" "	23	0	00
Persian,	" "	23	0	00
COPRAH,	*Bombay candy 22 mds.*	38	0	00
CORREGOO, Mocha,	*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
Brazil,	" "	2	0	00
CORDAGE,	*per cwt.*	27	0	00
Patent,	" "	30	0	00
COTTON, Ahmood,	per Surat Cd.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	of 21 Maunds	000	0	00
Bownaghurry	or 7 Cwt.	000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,	old	200	0	00
Limree Wadwan,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Kutch,		000	0	00
Ditto Toomil,		000	0	00
Mangrole & Pore	none	180	0	00
Rajapore,				
CUREAT,	*per Surat maund*	8	0	00
CUMMIN, Seed,	*per Surat maund*	10	0	00
DAMMER, Malacca Raw,	*per S. Cy. of 22 mds.*	25	2	00
Ditto boiled		30	0	00

ELEPHANT'S TEETH,				
1st sort,	*Surat maund*	60	0	00
2d ditto,	"	50	0	00
3d ditto,	"	40	0	00
GALL NUTS,	*per Surat maund*	53	0	00
GHEE, Carauchy,	*per Bombay maund*	7	2	00
GINGER, Bengal,	*per Surat Cy. of 22 mds. or 821 lbs.*	60	0	00
GRAM, Surat	*per Cy. of 8 Parah*	24	2	00
Bownagur, & Goga,	"	26	0	00
GUM, Animi, garbled,	*per Surat maund*	14	0	00
Arabic,	*per Surat Candy*	110	0	00
Gambogt,				
Galbanum,	Europe market.			
Olibanum,		110	0	00
Myrrh,	*per Surat maund.*	18	0	00
GUNPOWDER,	*per lb.*	2	0	00
GUNNEE, Bhts,	*per 100*	13	0	00
Ditto, bags,		11	0	00
Ditto Twine,				
HEMP, Koncan,	*per Bombay Candy*	70	0	00
Ghaury,	*per Ditto*	60	0	00
Northern,	*per Surat Candy*	60	0	00
HATS, good,	" *each.*	10	0	00
HINGRO, Europe Market,	*per Surat Md. of 44 seers*	13	0	00
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market,	*per S. md.*	90	0	00
IRON, Swedish Square,	*per Surat candy*	62	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	64	0	00
English Square,	" "	44	0	00
Ditto Flat,	" "	45	0	00
Ditto Bolt,	" "	42	0	00
Nails 2 a 3 Inch,	" *per cwt*			
4 a 10,	"			
Hoops,	" *per cwt.*	11	0	00
Kentledge,	" *per cwt.*	3	2	00
LEAD, Pig ditto, Rs.	" *per cwt.*	10	2	00
Sheet	"	10	0	00
Red,	"	12	0	00
White	"	15	0	00
China,	"	13	0	00
LINSEED OIL, in Jar	*per Gallon*	4	0	00
MACE, good,	*per pound*	3	0	00
MUHJEET	*Surat md.*			
Mocha,	"	7	0	00
Bussorah,	"	5	0	00
NAILS, Copper,	*per cwt.*	64	0	00
Ditto Brass,	*Ditto*	45	0	00
NUTMEGS,	*per lb.*	2	1	00
OIL, Cocoanut, 1 sort	*per Bombay md.*	3	2	00
Ditto Jengely,	*Ditto ditto*	5	1	00
PADDY,	*per Moora 25 to*	35	0	00
PAINTS, best white mixed,	" *per lb.*	0	1	00
Black	"	0	1	10
Green	"	1	0	00
Yellow	"	00	0	80
Red	"	00	0	80
Blue,	"	00	2	88
PEPPER, Malabar,	*per Bombay candy*	142	0	00
Bhatcole,		148	0	00
Eastern,		140	0	00
PEEPUR,	*per S. maund*	7	0	00
Mool,	*per ditto*	8	0	00
PITCH,	*per barrel*	20	0	00
PUTCHOCK,	*Surat maund.*	14	0	00
QUICKSILVER, Rs.	*per Surat maund*	89	0	00
RICE, Bengal 1 sort,	*per Bag*	9	0	00
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
Ditto Moonga	*do. do.*	5	2	00
Ditto Cargo,		5	0	50
SAFFRON, Free of Oil,	*per pound*	28	0	00
Mocha,		35	0	00
SAGO,	*per Surat maund*	2	0	00
SALT,	*per rash of 40 tons*	120	0	00
Rock,	*per Surat maund*			
SALT PETRE,	*per Bag*	17	0	00
SANDAL WOOD, good,	*per Bombay candy*	180	0	00
SHELL, M. Pearl	*Cwt.*	13	0	00
SILK, Nankeen,	*per pucka seer*	17	0	00
Ditto, Canton,	*15 seers to a*	16	0	00
1 sort	*B'bay md.*			
Ditto do. 2	*do. do.*	15	0	00
Ditto do. 3	*do. do.*	13	0	00
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort		14	0	00
SPIRITS, Brandy	*per gallon*	5	0	00
Hollands	*per Case*	30	0	00
Bengal Rum, in bond,	*per Gallon*	1	2	00
STEEL, in Tubs,	" *per cwt.*	13	0	00
Bundle,	" "	15	0	00
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	*per Surat maund*	6	0	00
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort,	*per Bag*	26	0	00
Ditto, 2 do.	*do. do.*	23	0	00
Ditto Batavia in Cannister,	*per md. 41½ seers*		none	
Ditto China in Chest,	*per Surat md. of 41 seers*	5	3	00
Ditto 2 sort,		5	1	00
Candy Chinchil,	*per Surat md of 43½ seers*	9	0	00
do. Canton,	*do. do.*	8	2	00
do. 2 do.	*do. do.*	7	2	00
TAR, Stockholm	*per " Barrel*	35	0	00
TERRA Japonica,	*per Bom. Cy.*	40	0	00
Ghautee,	"	30	0	00
Pegue,	*Surat Candy*	none.		
TIN PLATES,	*per " box*	20	0	00
in large slab,	*per S. md. 40 seers*	12	1	00
TINCALL,				
Borax,	*Surat maund*	13	0	00
TURPENTINE,	*per " barrel*			
Spirits,	*per " gallon*	4	2	00
TURMERIC, Bengal,	*per Surat Candy*	40	0	00
TUTENAGUE,	*per Surat maund*	11	0	00
VERDIGREASE,	*per Surat maund*	32	0	00
VERMILLION, China,	*per paper*	1	0	50
VITRIOL, Blue,	*per Surat maund*	19	0	00
WAX, Bees,	*per Bombay maund*	18	0	00
WINE, Claret, English,	*per " dozen*	40	0	00
Port,	" "	18	0	00
Madeira, 1 sort,	*per " pipe*	800	0	00
WHEAT, Jumboosier,	*per Cd. of 8 Parah*	33	0	00
Ditto Red,		34	0	00
Hansia, White,		38	0	00
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	219	0	00
German Crowns,	per 100	213	0	00
Venetians,	per 100	490	0	00
Gubbas,	per 100	475	0	00
Freight to England,	dead weight 4 £. per Ton.			
Loose Freight	5 £.			

Our quotations remain, for nothing is doing in our market, nor has a single Bale of Cotton arrived.